BRINGING HISTORY INTO ACCORD WITH THE FACTS IN THE TRADITION OF DR. HARRY ELMER BARNES

THE BARNES REVIEW

A JOURNAL OF NATIONALIST THOUGHT & HISTORY

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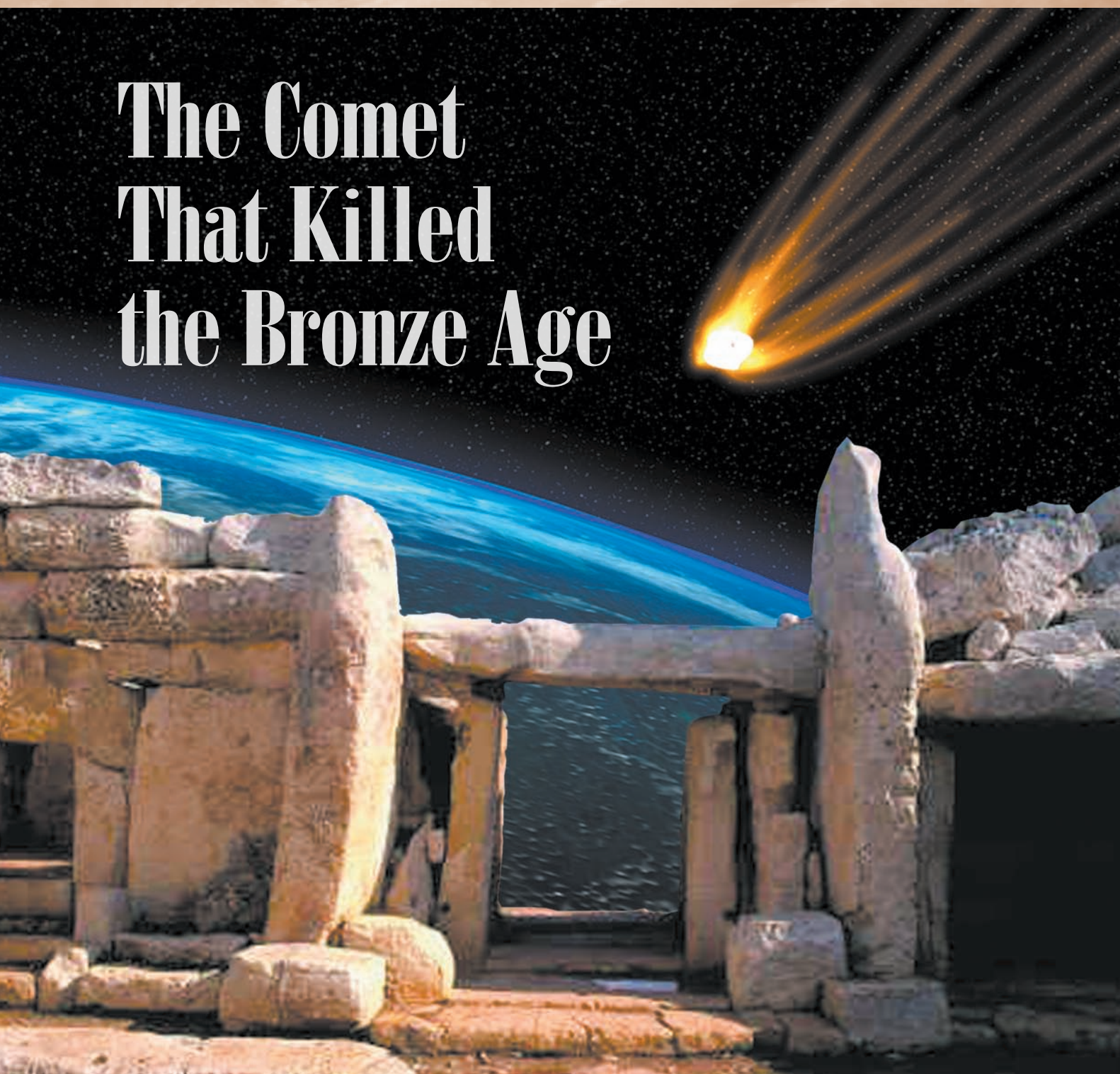
The Comet That Killed the Bronze Age

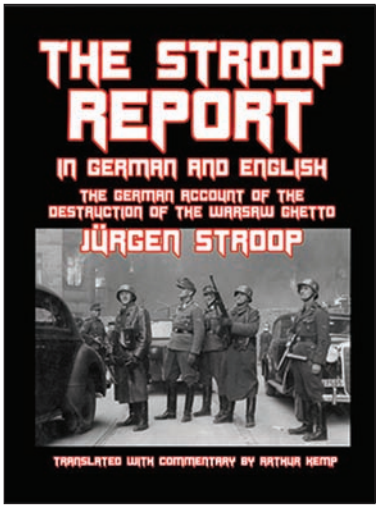


The 1943 Uprising!

What REALLY happened in the infamous Warsaw Ghetto Uprising of 1943? Were thousands of innocent Jews massacred by the German SS–or has history once again been twisted by the court historians?

The Stroop Report: The German Account of the Destruction of the Warsaw Ghetto

In German and English. By SS Brigade Leader Juergen Stroop. Translated, annotated and introduced by Arthur Kemp.


THE STROOP REPORT
IN GERMAN AND ENGLISH
THE GERMAN ACCOUNT OF THE DESTRUCTION OF THE WARSAW GHETTO
JÜRGEN STROOP
TRANSLATED WITH COMMENTARY BY ARTHUR KEMP

SS Major General Juergen Stroop (center) observes fighting in the Warsaw Ghetto.

The Stroop Report is the official German account of the destruction of the Warsaw Ghetto from April to May 1943, prepared by the commanding officer of the operation, SS Brigade Leader Juergen Stroop. Divided up into three sections—an executive summary, copies of the official day-to-day combat reports and a photographic record, the report contains a number of fascinating insights into the brief and brutal conflict.

Today, historians either do not know or prefer to suppress the facts about the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising. For instance, the Warsaw Ghetto contained a large number of factories in which the Jews worked. The Jewish residential area was fully under the control of the elected Jewish Council, and the council had its own Ghetto police force. Under instruction from this council, the Jews working in the German armaments factories in the ghetto started building a series of interconnected underground bunkers in 1942. The ferocity of the Jewish resistance caught the German forces unaware, and the head of the SS in Warsaw was replaced after the first day with SS-Brigade Leader Juergen Stroop. Stroop's first course of action was to close down all the armaments factories within the ghetto that had been supplying the Jewish forces with weapons and explosives. The extent of the Jewish autonomy within the ghetto was revealed when Stroop discovered that factory buildings had been fortified with concrete to become nearly impenetrable forts. The action to remove the Jews from Warsaw was actively supported by the majority of the local Polish population, and Polish police gladly helped apprehend Jews who had escaped the ghetto fighting. The 42,000 Jews captured alive in the ghetto fighting were transported by train to the Treblinka work camp, and it is clear that the majority of Jews from Warsaw were ultimately moved to Lublin, where the ghetto factories had been relocated—not massacred as some historians allege to this day. But there are still many more surprises in this book.

This edition contains the original German pages alongside full English translations, and also contains all 70 photographs from the original report from Stroop.

Softcover, 232 pages, 8.5-by-11, #677, $20 plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. Outside U.S. email sales@barnesreview.org for foreign S&H. Note: TBR subscribers get 10% off list prices. Send payment to TBR Book Club, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003 or call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge. See also www.barnesreview.org.

Bringing History Into Accord With the Facts in the Tradition of Dr. Harry Elmer Barnes

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A JOURNAL OF NATIONALIST THOUGHT & HISTORY

May / June 2014 ❖ Volume XX ❖ Number 3

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Ancient Whites from Siberia . . .

By Jenifer Dixon

12 Proponents of the idea that the first Americans were Mongoloids who crossed the Bering land bridge about 15,000 years ago and invented the Clovis culture were given a boost recently from DNA testing on the bones of a young child found in a Montana grave that showed that the child had "Siberian" genes. But does this "evidence" really prove their point?

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By Ronald L. Ray

14 Before the U.S. Civil War broke out, there was another "civil war" brewing between the Michigan Territory and its southern neighbor, Ohio, during the time of President Andrew Jackson. Things got so bad, forces from the two states squared off to do battle over a small parcel of land called the Toledo Strip.

The Trial of Jefferson Davis

By Bill Ward

20 It was the court proceeding that many Southerners and Northerners alike were looking for: the trial of President Jefferson Davis. Some in the administration of Andrew Johnson wanted to prove Davis was a traitor, while Southerners thought chances were good that the cause of the Dixie could be vindicated with a verdict of "not guilty." But the trial was not to be.

The Mary Phagan Murder Case

By Dr. Harrell Rhome

24 More than 100 years ago, little Mary Phagan headed off to an Atlanta pencil factory to pick up her meager paycheck. Though the plant was closed that day, the manager, Leo Frank, was in his office and more than happy to accommodate little Mary. What happened next shocked the nation: Mary was brutally abused and murdered, and her killer went on trial for his life. In the end, the Anti-Defamation League was born.

What Really Downed Hitler's Airship?

By Philip Rife

33 The *Hindenburg* zeppelin was the biggest airship ever assembled. Nearly three football fields long, it could zip across the Atlantic at a top cruising speed of 85 mph proudly displaying the swastika on its tailfins. And then, in an instant, it was gone, engulfed in a massive fireball just as it was docking in Lakehurst, New Jersey. The official story is that a jolt of static electricity ignited the hydrogen in its tanks, but behind the scenes both German and American investigators were alleging terrorism. So what is the truth?

Post-WWII Allied Purge of Artists

By Joaquin Bochaca

40 The West is looked upon a bastion of free speech, free thought and artistic expression. But during and immediately after World War II, the victorious Western Allies began a crusade against all who sought to praise fascism, national socialism or any of the leaders of the Axis nations. In this article Spanish Revisionist Joaquin Bochaca takes us on a whirlwind tour across WWII Europe, detailing which artists, poets, authors and thinkers were punished for their politically incorrect beliefs and how.

Knut Hamsun: 'The Soul of Norway'

By Stephen P. Goodson

47 Knut Hamsun was a Norwegian patriot, poet and writer who grew from humble farming roots to win the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1920. Hamsun, ever the social commentator was never afraid to discuss any subject, from race to the degradation he saw in city life to the weak-willed leaders in the political arena. This ended up getting him in some serious trouble with the Allies, who resented this famous Norseman's support for fascist Prime Minister Vidkun Quisling, Hitler and Mussolini.

Was Adolf Hitler a Chicken?

By Cassian D'Ornellas

56 In this issue of TBR we continue our short but factual biography of Adolf Hitler. Contained herein you'll find two chapters: one discussing the myth that Adolf Hitler was some kind of a coward, hiding out during battles and running from any conflict, and the other briefly outlining Hitler's superior artistic sense. Hitler was an accomplished artist in several media and possessed the mind and the soul of an artist. Contrary to the court historians, he was the driving force behind the German cultural renaissance.

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COMETS & GLOBAL HISTORY

We live on a dangerous planet. Human beings are treacherous enough, with our penchant for destroying anything we do not understand, but we are also at threat at all times from the universe that surrounds us. Though the Earth is a relatively insignificant little planet out in the boondocks of the cosmos, it still comes in contact quite often with asteroids, meteors, comets and other celestial bodies, many of which impact us on a daily basis. These are usually minor incidents in the grand scheme of things but can still cause some terrible damage. Take the 1908 explosion of some kind of celestial body over Tunguska, Russia, that flattened trees for over 2,100 square miles and whose "thunderclaps" could be heard 500 miles away.

This big sphere of rock we live on is actually a delicate thing, really, and humans such a fragile species, any changes in temperature or shifts of the ground or water on this planet can be devastating. Volcanic eruptions can set our planet into a deep freeze and earthquakes can cause massive tsunamis that can tear across the landscape, ripping everything in their paths to shreds.

But what we are more concerned about, of course, are major cometary/asteroid/meteor events; the ones where larger items collide with Earth and cause global catastrophes threatening the future of our species. Take for instance the cometary bombardment of the Earth our Bronze Age ancestors endured sometime around 2215 B.C. from fragments of the Taurids meteor stream. The Taurids are believed to be remnants of the much larger Comet Encke, which has disintegrated over the past 20,000 years and through whose trail Earth passes each year. Usually far enough away not to cause us too much trouble, about 4,000 years ago this comet's path to Earth may have been altered by a freak close encounter with Jupiter, causing Encke to shower the Earth with meteors for years afterward that affected the climate enough to throw ancient civilizations into a rapid decline. All across the world, great civilizations that had been thriving for millennia simply waned and died. You can read more about this in our lead story from TBR writer Marc Roland, who has researched the effects of this cosmic event on the people of ancient Malta in particular and presents his findings starting on page 4 of this issue.

This is a lesson for us all. While nations dicker and squabble over small parcels of land and threaten to maim and kill all who do not agree with them, we ought to be more concerned with those menaces that can so easily wipe out our entire species. ✦

—PAUL T. ANGEL, MANAGING EDITOR

UKRAINE IS NONE OF OUR BUSINESS

The establishment media continues to misrepresent events in Ukraine to portray Russian President Vladimir Putin as an invader and the uprising as a struggle for democracy by freedom-loving rebels. Nothing could be further from the truth.

Although the media blathered on about how Russia invaded Ukraine, little is said about the $5 billion spent by the U.S. government to aid protesters in staging a coup, which illegally took control of the country in late February. The overthrow was orchestrated by the CIA, the State Department and by Washington- and EU-financed nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) that work in conjunction with U.S. intelligence. George Soros, too, was involved.

The United States and the EU have been trying to bring Ukraine into their sphere of influence for many years in order to exploit the country's resources and to economically and militarily undermine Russia. U.S. and NATO bases in Ukraine would further surround Russia and threaten its status as Europe's main energy provider. Currently, 66% of Russian oil into Europe flows through Ukraine.

Russia has huge interests in Ukraine, from the Black Sea fleet stationed in the Crimea to millions of Russians living there and a long history of strong economic and political ties with Ukraine, and will not allow the West to seize it.

Recently, this writer spoke with Dr. Matthew Raphael Johnson, a historian, author, expert on Russia and Ukraine and TBR's former editor.

"The West-East divide is highly exaggerated," said Johnson. "Ukrainian nationalism has its roots in eastern, not western Ukraine, especially the city of Kharkiv, on the Russian border. Dividing up Ukraine simply into east and west is an oversimplification."

Johnson explained that the country is already overwhelmingly pro-Russian despite what is being conveyed in the Western mainstream media.

"In eastern Ukraine, positive assessments of Russia are about 93-95% and in the south and Kiev area about 80%," he said. "In western Ukraine about 55-65% have positive views while only 20% have negative assessments. In western Ukraine a sizable percentage is undecided."

This undecided or anti-Russian minority in western Ukraine is by no means monolithic, however. The uprising was heavily influenced by pro-Western Jewish elements, which control most of the media and commerce in Ukraine as well as many pro-Western politicians, including shady "Orange Revolution" former Prime Minister Yulia Tymochenko, who was let out of prison during the uprising. The Jewish Telegraphic Agency, which describes itself as the news agency of the Jewish people, confirmed that even soldiers from the Israeli Defense Forces were involved in the Maidan protest movement, which toppled the Yanukovich government. Ironically, they fought under the direct command of the far-right Svoboda Party.

Asked how the Jewish element plays into the equation, Johnson replied: "It is huge. Even liberal parties in Ukraine are anti-Jewish. The government that began the 'privatization' meltdown was led by Yefim Zviahilsky. Those structuring the program were also Jewish."

The dominant oligarchs from the 1990s up to today are almost all Jewish, with names like Feldman, Pinchuk, Surkis, Zhevaho, Chernoveckiy, Rabinovich, Medvedchuk, Poroshenko, Bogolyubov, Tymoshenko, Firtash and others. Pichuk, Surkis and Medvedchuk are in control of the major media outlets in the print media and TV.

He also said that the U.S. has little leverage here. "The U.S. is a dying empire," he said. "There is no political will for any future war."

Asked how he sees the current situation unfolding in the near and distant future, Johnson said: "Belarus and Russia are growing. They have a great degree of trust in their leadership, though that has fallen since the economy has continued its downward spiral, and most of all, they are members of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization [SCO]. This is a Russo-Chinese trade and security pact that has incorporated much of Central Asia and commits China to back Russia against the West. This is probably the cause of the CIA's influence in the first place."

The United States would be well served to keep its nose out of Ukraine. Barack Obama is no match for Vladimir Putin, and the United States has bigger problems to solve in its own hemisphere. ✦

—Pete Papaherakles
TBR Editorial Board Member

A CATACLYSMIC COMET AND THE WANING OF BRONZE AGE CULTURES

In our previous issue (March/April 2014), TBR included an article on the mysterious and amazingly sophisticated ancient megalithic builders of Malta. In this issue, researcher Marc Roland tells us more about these enigmatic master masons and what became of them. The answer to the fate of the megalith builders of Malta may shed some light on what happened to so many other vibrant European and Mideast cultures that also waned at just about the same time, around 2200 B.C. Although Malta does show evidence that it was hit by several massive tsunamis at the latter part of the ice age, the culture survived until an even greater cataclysm befell it.

By Marc Roland

After more than 30 centuries, the ruins of Malta still stand as mute testimony to the singular genius of our Stone Age ancestors. It was here, on these arid islands in the middle of the Mediterranean—due south of Sicily—that they successfully transitioned from Paleolithic cave painters to Neolithic megalith builders. In so doing, they spread a new creed of celestial worship far beyond their obscure and inhospitable base, encoding its fundamental principles in monumental architecture. Long before—17,000 years ago—they had fled their European birthplace—then in the tightening grip of ice age conditions—and migrated down the Italian peninsula. Mighty glaciers then locked up much of the Northern Hemisphere's water, resulting in sea levels nearly 400 feet lower than at present, exposing a land-bridge to north Africa.

Halfway across, the refugees paused and settled to invent the Neolithic Age, the precursor to civilization. Some 4,500 years later, the ice sheet began melting away to release vast stores of water, drowning the earliest megalithic centers, and turning high ground of the progressively inundated land-bridge into the central Mediterranean islands familiar today.

Were the master builders of Malta—and many other Bronze Age cultures—eventually extinguished by cometary strikes about 2200 B.C.?

Undaunted by these major geological transformations, temple engineers of what became the Maltese archipelago flourished and continued to perfect their already ancient greatness. Strangely, they left no indication of social decline or cultural crisis when their world was blotted out around 2200 B.C., suggesting that the end was sudden and unexpected. After 14,880 years of unremitting creativity

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that had defied the catastrophic climax of an ice age, the megalith builders abruptly disappeared for causes that are still unknown.

Phoenicians, Greeks, Romans and others who landed at Malta in much later centuries were no less mystified by its crumbling, limestone temples of Gigantija or Hal Saflieni than modern archeologists struggling to understand how such an incredibly long-lived society could have winked out of existence without a trace or any prior notice of trouble.

An early clue came to light around 1902, when workers cutting cisterns for a new housing development accidentally broke through the roof of an ancient hypogeum (underground tomb or religious chamber). Subsequent excavation at the subterranean series of shrine chambers found they were stacked in four floors, down to 35 feet beneath the surface of the ground. Each level had been expertly hewn from the naked rock, hammer dressed into spacious, circular halls with corbelled ceilings and inward-slanting, smoothed walls, themselves richly decorated in geometrical patterns and spirals in red, white and black pigment. There were limestone staircases, pillars and grand entrances flanked by large, stone basins. A flight of steps led to a seven-foot-deep shaft referred to by modern visitors as "the snake pit," but it was more likely used originally for the sacrifice of ritual herbs.

The glaciers that dominated Europe during the last ice age also locked up enough water to lower sea levels worldwide by nearly 400 feet, thereby exposing a land bridge from the tip of the Italian peninsula, via Sicily, and across the central Mediterranean. As many of the animal remains found and depicted by humans on Malta went extinct after the ice age waned, it shows that the Maltese megalithic builders arrived in the Malta archipelago before—not after—the ice age ended.

On the right side wall, the entrance to the third floor was carved with the image of a human hand, while a porthole within a trilithon—an architectural structure consisting of two large stones set upright to support a third on their tops—was in turn framed within a larger trilithon, and yet another, still larger trilithon.

Everything about the hypogeum—associated with temple Hal Saflieni—bespeaks the elegance and sophistication of its builders. How they perfected such a monumental achievement and conducted ceremonial activities

there for centuries in total darkness are enigmas underscored by the complete absence of any trace evidence for prehistoric torches. Not a single scorch mark has been found on its ceiling, nor anywhere else throughout the underground temple's 1,500 square foot interior. But this is a minor mystery compared to the hypogeum's 7,000 human remains "buried in a matrix of red earth," as described by highly respected researcher David Hatcher Childress, president of the World Explorers Club.[1]

Graham Hancock, the well-published alternative science writer, who engaged in extensive archeological research at Malta around the turn of this century, commented on "the massively disordered nature of the remains described in the excavation reports. The presence of these disarticulated, non-anatomically disposed remains in an entirely 'unstratified' deposit 'made of the red earth one finds in our fields' that was 'always of the same type and contained objects of the same quality,' cannot be explained by any form of deliberate burial—with or without prior excarnation."[2]

Nor are the tangled masses of the subterranean temple's chaotically buried dead alone on Malta. In the southeast of the island lies Ghar Dalam, a capacious natural cave with a 25-foot-wide mouth and 17-foot-high ceiling. Inside its 375-foot-deep interior are thousands more human remains in the same jumbled condition.

"Exactly as in the hypogeum, notes Anton Mifsud (a native Maltese expert on his island's prehistory), the organic remains in Ghar Dalam 'were not distributed in an anatomical manner, as they would have been in a ritual burial, but they were dispersed in random fashion inside the stratum of earth they lay in'."[3]

According to Mifsud, the same scene was repeated elsewhere in Malta, such as the Santa Lucia Hypogeum:

> . . . a smaller version of [the hypogeum] at Hal Saflieni, with a megalithic entrance and an internal architecture similar to the temples above ground. The deposit inside this hypogeum consisted of human remains admixed with Neolithic pottery and amulets, in a matrix of red earth soil. The context is similar to that at Hal Saflieni. In the words of the director of museums at the time, the deposit inside the Santa Lucia Hypogeum was "as if the mass had been dumped inside the monument from the surface." F.S. Mallia could not have been more precise, and the close proximity of the two hypogea enhances even further a similar mechanism operating in both monuments in the creation of the deposit in question.[4]

Mifsud concludes that only one agency is "capable of creating such a conglomeration in an unstratified earth matrix in which 'the same quality of shards were found on the surface, at the bottom and in the spaces in between,' and in which 'fragments of shards in parts of the hypogeum fitted other fragments deposited in other caves far away.' That agency is a massive flood."[5]

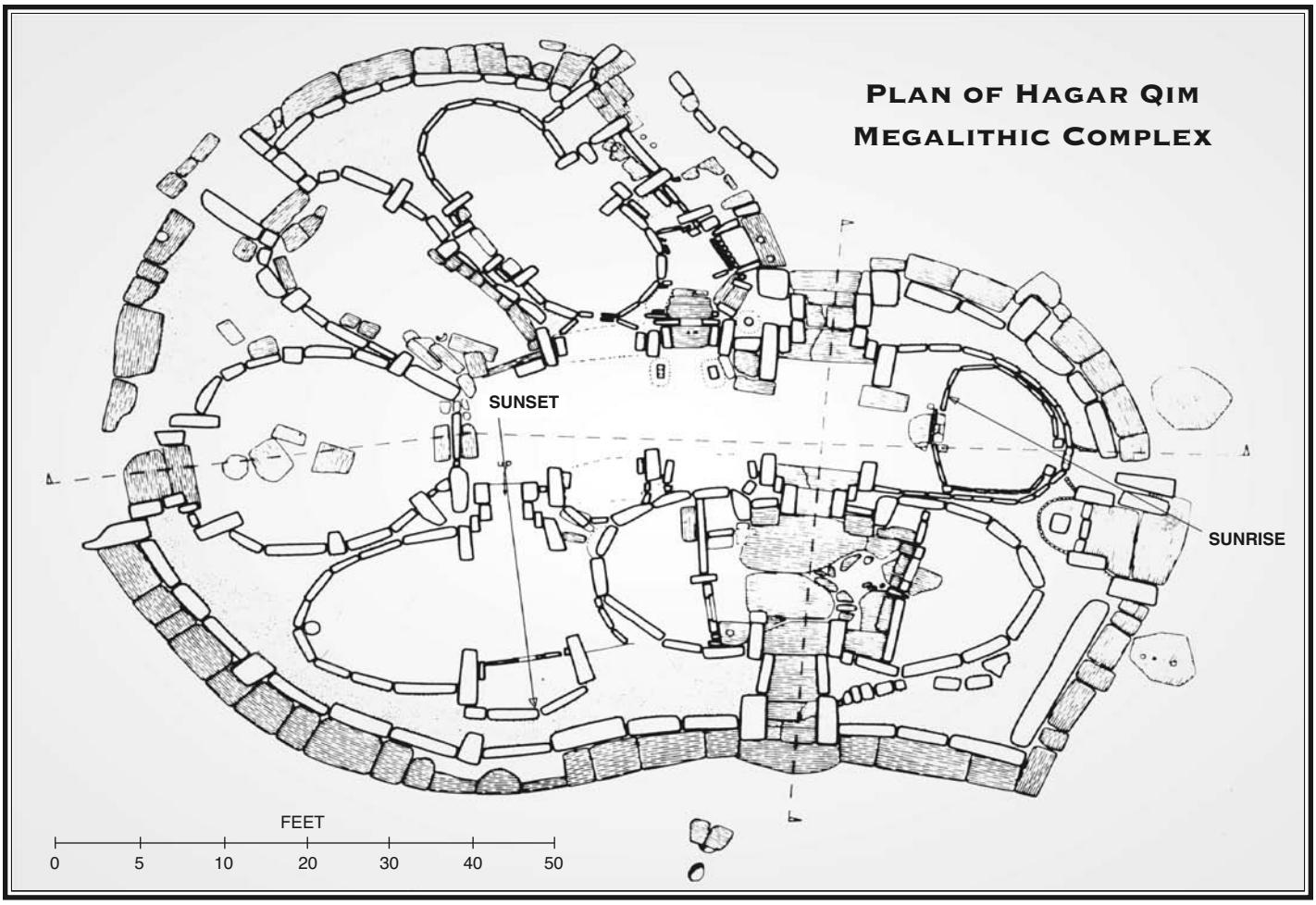
During the first, professional excavation of Ghar Dalam, in the late 1860s, Italian scholar Arturo Issel found "the burnt remains of hippopotamus, whose bones had apparently been cooked and opened up to extract the marrow for consumption."[6] This important find proved that Malta was occupied by humans 83 centuries before mainstream archeologists believed possible, because the hippopotamus went extinct on the island 13,500 years ago, including large numbers of other ice age animals, such as red deer, wolves, dwarf elephants, brown bears and foxes.

> "The tsunamis that killed thousands of Malta's inhabitants were not the reason their culture died."

The "massive flood" that wiped them out in one fell swoop and simultaneously tumbled their remains together with tens of thousands of human victims was something paleo-geologists refer to as a "meltwater pulse"—the sudden surge of hydrodynamic energy released in a single action by melting glaciers. Warming conditions at the close of the last ice age discharged one monstrous tsunami after another into the Atlantic Ocean and across the Mediterranean Sea.

As cataclysmic as such events undoubtedly were, they did not, however, purge Malta of all its human residents, who went on to greater heights of megalithic accomplishment for another 11,300 years. They vanished in a flash, as it were, not at the end of the ice age, but in the middle of the Bronze Age. Their sudden disappearance persisted as an unsolvable riddle until the end of the last century, when scientists finally learned what happened to the venerable megalith builders.

In 1997—from July 11 to 13—the Society for Interdisciplinary Studies hosted scientists from Sweden, Japan, Australia and many other parts of the world at Britain's



This map shows the summer and winter solstice alignments demonstrated at the Hagar Qim megalithic complex on Malta.

venerable Fitzwilliam College, in Cambridge. Among the best known presenters were Victor Clubbe and William N. Napier, astronomers at Ireland's Armagh Observatory Their theory, according to renowned Florida researcher Kenneth Caroli, is that:

> [A] giant comet was perturbed into a sub-Jovian orbit at some point between 30,000 and 70,000 years ago. Since then, it has gradually fragmented into lesser, subsidiary comets or devolitized asteroids. The new comets created debris-tubes which are still seen as annual meteor showers, such as the Taurid meteors that illuminate the Northern Hemisphere every Nov. 1. But when these comets were younger, they were also denser, and could wreck havoc on our world whenever it passed through their thickest portion. [7]

Their theory attracted favorable attention from other society scientists, who generally concurred that a primary set of Bronze Age cataclysms had been brought about by the close passage of a large, materially dense celestial body. These confrontations fundamentally impacted and traumatized civilization around 2200 B.C., when comets Encke and Hale-Bopp shared a similar approach near Earth orbit. Prior to its most recent appearance, just 17 years ago, computer calculations put Hale-Bopp 15 million kilometers from Earth, in 2213 B.C., just when Malta's megalith culture vanished. At that time, Encke, traveling on a converging orbit, was nudged by Hale-Bopp toward our planet. As the former comet executed a near-miss (perhaps by only 1 million miles or somewhat less), it unleashed a heavenly barrage of meteoric debris.

Data presented by Clubbe and Napier to substantiate their observations were not only convincing, but prompted their colleagues at the 1997 Cambridge conference to search for additional, supporting evidence in their own, sometimes widely divergent, scientific fields.

W. Bruce Masse, an environmental archeologist with the U.S. Air Force, found that "the period 2350 to 2000 B.C. witnessed at least four cosmic impacts (circa 2345 B.C.,

2240, 2188, 2000) and perhaps a fifth (circa 2297 B.C. to 2265)."[8] His conclusion was confirmed by Fitzwilliam College geologists, who identified trace elements of a 359-megaton asteroid that exploded over Argentina, leaving a series of impact craters across the Rio Cuarto area, 2200 B.C. Swedish geologists Lars Franzen and Thomas B. Larrson found in their geologic material "indications of strongly increased atmospheric circulation in rhythmically appearing periods" throughout the Bronze Age, with a high peak in the late 3rd millennium B.C.[9] Their studies also discovered that ash-fall from the Icelandic volcano, Hekla-4, dated a major eruption to about 2290 B.C.

In March, 1998, a specialist in paleoclimatology, Harvey Weiss, professor of Near Eastern Archeology at Yale, showed that the Habur Plains of northern Syria represented a highly productive agricultural and metropolitan region until all its farmlands and cities were rapidly abandoned. A prolonged, extreme drought forced mass evacuations. Ancient ocean sediments from the Gulf of Oman dated the sudden deterioration of what had been a stable climate to circa 2200 B.C. Weiss's conclusion was substantiated by Peter DeMenocal at Columbia University's Lamont-Doherty Earth Observatory, in New York. He found that chemical signals from the Greenland Ice Sheet Project 2 coincided with the Syrian drought.

"Does the burning of the northern European bogs reflect extreme drought or possibly aerial detonations?"

Four years before DeMenocal's confirmation, a researcher at the Swiss Technical University in Zurich analyzed sediment cores from the bottom of Turkey's Lake Van, which lies at the headwaters of the Tigris and Euphrates River. Gerry Lemcke determined that the lake's volume of water declined radically at the same time, with catastrophic effects for the rural and urban populations of Mesopotamia. Glaciers renewed their advance in Lapland, northernmost Sweden and the Himalayas.

Caroli describes "a narrow growth event from the American tree rings and the climate instability reported on the Anatolian sequence. Does the burning of the northern European bogs reflect extreme drought, or something else, such as aerial detonations?"

Additionally, Lars Franzen found "spherules similar to those reported in Syria. He made a comparison of certain rare minerals found in the burned layers of the bogs, possibly cosmic dust, with the site of the Tunguska blast (in Russia) of 1908."[10]

Irish oak chronologies display evidence of an extraordinary "narrowest ring" event in 2345 B.C. which, Mike Baillie believes, "could have a cometary relationship."[11] Baillie, professor in the Paleoecology Center at Queen's University, Belfast, Northern Ireland, is the leading expert in tree-ring dating. He additionally pointed out that major flooding occurred at Lough Neagh, the largest lake in the northern part of Ireland, around 2200 B.C.

Radiocarbon dating of flood-plain deposits for that same period in central England's Ripple Brook catchment evidenced drastic increases of sediment deposition. The "World Chronicle" section of medieval Ireland's *Annals of Clonmacnois* describes "lakes breaking out" all over the country and nationwide panic.[12] In Old Irish myth, the family of Partholon is described as immigrants from a disaster at sea, arriving on the south coast.

The archbishop of Armagh, James Ussher, student of the King James Bible, deduced through internal evidence of the Old Testament that "Noah's Flood" occurred in 2349 B.C. Anticipating Clubbe and Napier by 300 years, one of the 17th century's greatest scientists, William Whiston, successor to Isaac Newton at Cambridge, concluded that the Great Flood of 2349 B.C. was brought about by the near-miss of a large comet. In *The Laws*, Plato states that "the famous deluge" of Ogyges took place less than 2,000 years before his time; i.e., circa 2300 B.C.[13] Varo, the Roman scholar. wrote that it occurred around 2136 B.C. In Classical Greek tradition, the Ogygean flood was accompanied by nine months of darkness (ash fall).

The height of Egyptian civilization in the Old Kingdom collapsed with the fall of the VI Dynasty. A Coptic account in the Abou Hormeis papyrus tells of a fiery danger that appeared from "the heart of the Lion," the constellation Leo, near the star Regulus. Accompanied by loud thundering in the sky, a rain of burning stones shattered Egypt in "the first minute of Cancer." The Great Flood followed immediately. Caroli states that the report "could refer to a period when the summer solstice left Leo for Cancer, circa 2200 B.C. The papyrus sets the catastrophe for 399 years after a prophetic dream which resulted in building the

Great Pyramid. If so, the event must have occurred sometime after 2254 B.C."[14]

A mysterious mass death, including widespread fires, occurred at the port city of Mendes, which was abandoned until the advent of the New Kingdom. According to Masse, evidence for widespread destruction after the start of the 22nd century B.C. "suggests that a cosmic impact may have been a factor, a date which fits well with the estimate of 2188 B.C. for the 'Sodom and Gomorrah' impact."[15]

At the same moment in history, the Akkadian empire collapsed. A contemporary epic, "The Curse of Akkad," tells of "heavy clouds that did not rain," "large fields which produce no grain," and "flaming potsherds that fall from the sky."[16] Archeologist Marie-Agnes Courty found collections of petroglyphs which suggest humans witnessed a celestial impact in Syria, circa 2350 B.C. In ancient Chinese myth, 10 "suns" fell from the sky after having been shot by a divine archer, an allegory in myth of the celestial chaos during this period. Nine years of cataclysmic floods followed during the reigns of the emperors Kuan and Yu. Caroli believes "both were connected to sky-dragons, probably comets." Using royal chronologies, he dates the "10 suns" incident to circa 2141 B.C. Emperor Shun wrote of a large meteor he saw fall from the sky and strike the Earth around 2240 B.C., followed by a great flood: "The whole world was submerged and all the world was an endless ocean. People floated on the treacherous waters, searching out caves and trees on high mountains. The crops were ruined and survivors vied with fierce birds for places to live. Thousands died each day."[17]

The central Mediterranean was not exempt from these 3rd-millennium B.C. cataclysms. Native Maltese author and researcher Joseph Ellul points to additional evidence at another Malta site, Hagar Qim:

> Huge blocks of stone from the western wall have been blown off from their original position and piled up in a head some 10 yards away toward the east, as if they had been so many wooden boxes and not blocks of stone almost a meter square and about three meters long. . . . They have a lot of mortar petrified to them, and some of it actually joins the stones themselves to each other. This solidified mortar proves without any doubt that mortar was used in those days and also proves that when the stones of the building fell, they were for a time underwater, so that the mortar could soften and harden again in a different position. If the stones fell under dry conditions, the mortar would have crumbled and fallen

Neolithic temple of Mnajdra, Island of Malta.

Comet Encke and Its Impact on Civilization

Collisions between the Earth and comets are crucial to the destruction of human cultures and civilizations. One key player has evidently been Comet Encke, a frequent visitor to Earth's vicinity. Encke, another comet and several asteroids appear to be part of the Taurids, a big meteoroid stream. Half of all meteors may come from a broad stream surrounding the Taurids. This suggests the Taurid stream and the associated bolides are debris from an extremely large ancient comet that broke up thousands of years ago. We could call it Smaug, since no one seems to have named this "mother of comets." The direction in the sky that the famous Tunguska object came from suggests it also could be related to Smaug. We know by observing Comet Shoemaker-Levy that comets can and do fragment. Smaug would be expected to release both small bits (of the size that produce most of the meteors we see) and larger chunks (50 yards or more in diameter). The fragments will be concentrated near the orbit of the parent body before they gradually spread out. While the Taurid stream is very broad, at its core we can expect a concentration of fragments. As a result of Jupiter's gravity, the orbit of this central concentration changes over thousands of years, sometimes being brought into intersection with Earth's orbit. According to calculations, the last intersections were circa A.D. 300 to 500, and, before that, somewhat earlier than 2100 B.C. The most recent intersections may have been a couple of centuries earlier, and the intersections before that could have been as early as 3000 B.C. A pair occurred in 3600-3500 and 3200-3100 B.C., possibly provoking the construction of Stonehenge I.

to dust, and never stuck again. Certainly, no earth tremor or strong wind could throw such heavy stones to such distances and all in the same direction. Only a gigantic wave of water from the west could reasonably explain these movements.[18]

Hagar Qim was among the last of Malta's temples, built sometime after 2800 B.C., so the damage it suffered could only have been incurred by a tsunami generated by meteors dropped into the central Mediterranean Sea by Comet Encke, 300 years later. Hagar Qim and a contemporaneous structure, Tarxien, are still covered by yard-deep layers of silt.

"During that time," Ellul explains, "sand particles carried by water settled down to a thickness of three feet on the floor of the ruined temple, where it remained unmolested till its excavation in 1914. This water-deposited sediment was not found only on Malta, but it was also discovered in Iraq, near the town of Ur. Archeologist Sir Leonard Wooley discovered this kind of virgin silt to a depth of nine feet. Under this layer were found the remains of another civilization. This layer of virgin silt was also discovered in the south of France to a depth of six feet."[19]

These related finds in the Middle East and Western Europe provide some appreciation for the scope of the natural catastrophes that additionally extinguished the megalith builders of Malta. Or did they? Is it conceivable that at least some of them fled the cataclysm by escaping beyond the beleaguered Mediterranean world, and crossed the Atlantic Ocean to a remote sanctuary in the Americas, as so many other refugees did in later centuries? The question is not as far-fetched as some historians may believe, based as it is on a comparable site found in Colombia, where we might expect overseas visitors to have made their landfall.

In the Department of Cauca are five ancient underground temples, each one remarkably similar to Hal Saflieni's Hypogeum at Malta. *Alto del Aguacate* ("Avocado Hill"), *Alto de San Andrés*, *Alto de Segovia*, *Alto del Duende* ("Hill of the Goblin") and *El Tablón* ("The Plank") belong to Tierradentro, a national archeological park supervised by the nearby town of Inza. Although smaller and built on a single level, all above-ground entrances are oriented toward sunset on the winter solstice. The main chamber—surrounded by several lesser chambers at depths of 15 to 25 feet—is carved out of the limestone rock into a corbelled vault supported by slanting archways and accessed by a spiral staircase, a highly advanced architectural feature unknown to any Andean or Mesoamerican high cultures, but found at least once in Neolithic Malta. Niches or hollows are spaced off by squared columns, while the ground-plan for the site is oval, with sunken pits in the floor and large basins positioned near grand staircases. Walls are painted with anthropomorphic, zoomorphic and geometric patterns, including concentric circles and lozenges, in red, black and white pigments.

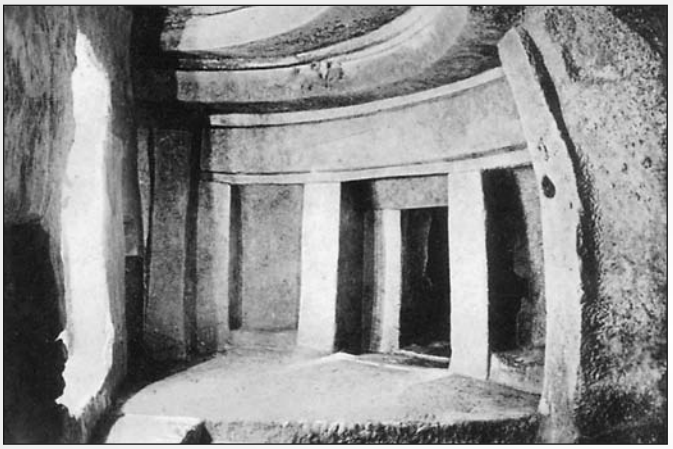
As such, the Tierradentro complex compares closely—often identically—in so many respects to its Maltese counterparts, an organic relationship between them seems inescapable, despite the oceanic vastness separating South America from the central Mediterranean at a time, mainstream scholars insist, long before transatlantic voyages were made. That relationship is nonetheless reinforced by the very uniqueness of the hypogea themselves: They recur nowhere else throughout pre-Columbian America, and are rarely encountered in the ancient Old World outside of Malta.[20]

"The Tierradentro complex in Colombia compares often identically in many respects to its Maltese counterparts."

Initial radiocarbon analysis of some food residue found at *Alto del Duende* dating it to the 6th to 9th centuries A.D. was embraced without further testing by conventional archeologists as evidence sufficient for assigning the "Hill of the Goblin" and the other four underground temples to the late 1st millennium.[21]

But these half-hearted C-14 investigations prove only that someone enjoyed a meal inside the Tierradentro Hypogeum 1,000 or more years ago, and cannot be associated with its construction. To deduce from such a fleeting, paltry survey that the entire complex must have been carved at that time is untenable. Moreover, the Inza hypogea cannot be identified with any native culture from the 6th to 9th centuries, nor with any earlier Colombian people. They are singular locations which show no sign of previous development, but, on the contrary, give every indication of having been engineered by outsiders already in possession of an advanced construction technology and totally unrelated to the indigenous inhabitants.

SIMILARITIES BETWEEN EUROPEAN & SOUTH AMERICAN HYPOGEA



At left, Malta's hypogeum at Hal Saflieni. And at right, the eerily similar hypogeum at Tierradentro in Colombia. Researcher Marc Roland posits that these structures are so similar that the same culture was most likely responsible for building them. However, these similarities between structures found on Malta and ones in the New World are not unique. For instance, one of the temples on Malta features what has been called a "speaking tube," a small tubular opening carved in the rocks between a secret chamber and an obvious congregational area. Ostensibly, a priest could talk through the tube and communicate with worshippers without being seen. There is only one other megalithic complex on Earth yet found that displays this nearly exact same feature: Mystery Hill megalithic complex in New Hampshire, U.S.A., also known as "America's Stonehenge." Author Marc Roland and TBR's editors doubt this is mere coincidence.

Close parallels between pre-Columbian Tierradentro and Stone Age Malta represent persuasive—if not yet universally accepted—evidence that at least some megalith-builders from the Mediterranean Sea survived the natural catastrophes that afflicted it 42 centuries ago. And someday, perhaps, the similar temples they left behind on both sides of the world will be allowed to testify to their imperishable greatness. ✦

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MARC ROLAND is a self-educated expert on World War II and ancient European cultures but is equally at home writing on American history and prehistory. He is also a prolific book and music reviewer for the PzG, Inc. website (www.pzg.biz) and other politically incorrect publishers and CD producers in the U.S. and overseas. He lives near Madison, Wisconsin. Roland has seen many of his articles published in the pages of THE BARNES REVIEW over the last several years. See more about Malta in the March/April 2003 issue —$8 from TBR.

Did Ancient Siberian Whites Cross the Bering Land Bridge?

RECENT DNA TEST RESULTS DONE ON THE ONLY KNOWN SKELETON of a Clovis-culture human on American soil—found in Montana and dated to about 10,600 B.C.—have the Native American First movement in a tizzy. The DNA showed the 18-month-old boy had ancestors that came from Siberia and genes that are found in most Central and South American Indian populations. Case closed. The Mongols got here first. The problem for the mainstream theory is that the ancient DNA that proves their case came from Europe. Take the case of the bones of a similar four-year-old little boy uncovered at the Mal'ta archeological site in Siberia. This ancient white child (24,000 B.C.) is now considered to be a direct ancestor of all North American Indians.

By Jenifer Dixon

Years before the Siberian Ice Princess roamed the wilds of what would become Russia (see TBR, March/April 2014), a young boy of similar ancestry did also. Another archeological find at the Mal'ta archeological site in south-central Siberia excavated in the 1920s and since then kept at the Hermitage Museum in St. Petersburg, Russia, yields another surprise. The skeleton of a four-year-old boy shows a DNA signature shared by modern Europeans and American Indian populations.

The ancient boy's DNA profile also may help explain why a "European" strain of genetic material can be found among today's New World indigenous communities.

Up until now, the Solutrean theory explained the possible presence of ancient Europeans in the New World. The theory is based on the idea that boat-using tribes of seal-hunters from ancient Europe, members of the Solutrean culture, found in Spain, France and Portugal between 22,000 and 16,000 years ago, might have migrated westward to the Americas along a North Atlantic ice edge. The Clovis culture found in the southeastern United States of some 13,000-14,000 years ago produced very similar stone flint tool technology, indicating that the producers might easily have traveled along the coastline of glacial ice that existed at that time. It has been thought to be the earliest remains of a Europoid people in the New World.

But the latest find indicates that there were other Caucasoid or part-Caucasoid immigrants in the Americas and that they traveled east across the vast Eurasian land mass and the Bering land bridge.

The Mal'ta boy's DNA matches that of Western Europeans, showing that, during the last Ice Age, people from Europe had reached farther east across Eurasia than previously supposed. Although none of the Mal'ta boy's skin or hair survive, his genes suggest he would have had brown hair, brown eyes and freckled skin.

The big surprise is that his DNA also matches a large proportion—some 25%—of the DNA of living Native Americans. However, the results were at first confusing. The boy's mitochondrial DNA belonged to the lineage known as U, which is commonly found among the modern humans who first entered Europe some 44,000 years ago. The lineages found among Native Americans are those designated A, B, C, D and X.

So the Mal'ta people did not pass on their mitochondrial DNA because the U lineage is unknown among

Right, the 24,000-year-old remains of the Mal'ta boy, whose white genes evidently live on in around 25% of North American Indians and up to 95% of South and Central American Indian populations today. Found in Siberia, the Mal'ta boy's white ancestors intermarried with East Asian populations, creating an American Indian prototype, so to speak.

Left, some of the Clovis tools found in the grave with the remains of a small boy uncovered at the Anzick Site in Montana. The bones were carbon dated to about 10,500 B.C. and show a genetic relationship to ancient Europoid Siberian populations. Proponents of the Solutrean hypothesis of the peopling of the Americas believe Europeans came to America along the Atlantic ice shelf some 15,000 years ago and introduced Clovis tool-making technology before some climatic or celestial disaster struck. One interesting finding at the Montana site was that the bone tool (top of photo at left) purposely broken and placed in the grave with the Clovis child was hundreds of years older than his parents, leading some to speculate the item was an honored heirloom.

Native Americans. Because mitochondrial DNA is passed down only through the female line, the population ancestral to Native Americans could have been formed by men of the Mal'ta culture who acquired East Asian wives.

And yet another surprise from the Mal'ta boy's genome was that it matched both Europeans and Native Americans but not East Asians. The investigations of Danish archeologist Eske Willerslev revealed that the ancestors of "Native" Americans had already separated from the East Asian population when they interbred with the people of the Mal'ta culture, and that this admixed population then crossed over the Beringian land bridge that then lay between Siberia and Alaska to become a founding population of "Native" Americans.

It is estimated that 14% to 38% of American Indian ancestry may originate through gene flow from this ancient population, so it is not a minor or incidental find.

The Mal'ta boy, like the Ice Princess of a much later time, was not plainly attired for his burial. He was wearing an ivory diadem, a bead necklace and a bird-shaped pendant. Elsewhere at the same site some 30 Venus fertility figurines were found of the kind produced by the Upper Paleolithic cultures of Europe.

The Mal'ta people built houses that were partly underground, with bone walls and roofs made of reindeer antlers. The reindeer, which plays such an important part of Eurasian culture, is seen in the tattoos of the Ice Princess discussed in the last issue of THE BARNES REVIEW. The three-foot-tall headdress in which the ice princess was buried was covered with carvings of animals, notably the horse and the goat, but most especially the reindeer. Scythian carvings in gold often depict the reindeer. A characteristic of the Ice Princess's tattoos and Scythian gold items is the elaborate working of the antlers.

In later years, Hungarian myths speak of their ancestors coming from the south, following a white stag into the part of the world that would eventually become Hungary. The reindeer is an ancient theme running through our culture and is incorporated into the myth of Santa Claus. ✦

JENIFER DIXON received her degree in history from the University of Maryland. She is the author of *The Holy Land Unveiled* (softcover, $20 plus $4 S&H from AFP newspaper, 1-888-699-6397 to charge), an eyewitness account of the appalling conditions endured by the Palestinians.

The Toledo Border War:
The First War Between the States

STATES' RIGHTS, YES, BUT WHAT OF "TERRITORIES' RIGHTS"? In this issue, TBR assistant editor Ronald L. Ray, a proud native of Michigan, retells the true story of one of the oddest incidents of U.S. history, without the "buckeyed" squint of the court historians. The great conflict between North and South in the 1860s was not the first internal U.S. conflict. While today little more than an obscure footnote for scholars, the 1835-1836 "war" between Ohio and Michigan, fought on the frontier and in the halls of Congress, shaped the Great Lakes region as we know it today. Who would believe that the first U.S. civil war was a contest over—of all places—Toledo?

By Ronald L. Ray

When the United States of America won independence from the British crown, Great Britain also ceded to us a vast expanse of territory extending to the Mississippi River. In 1787, the Congress of the Confederation passed a law creating the Northwest Territory, which today we know as the five states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin, along with northeastern Minnesota. Back then, it was home to huge forests, large numbers of American Indians and a handful of venturesome French and British fur traders and pioneers.

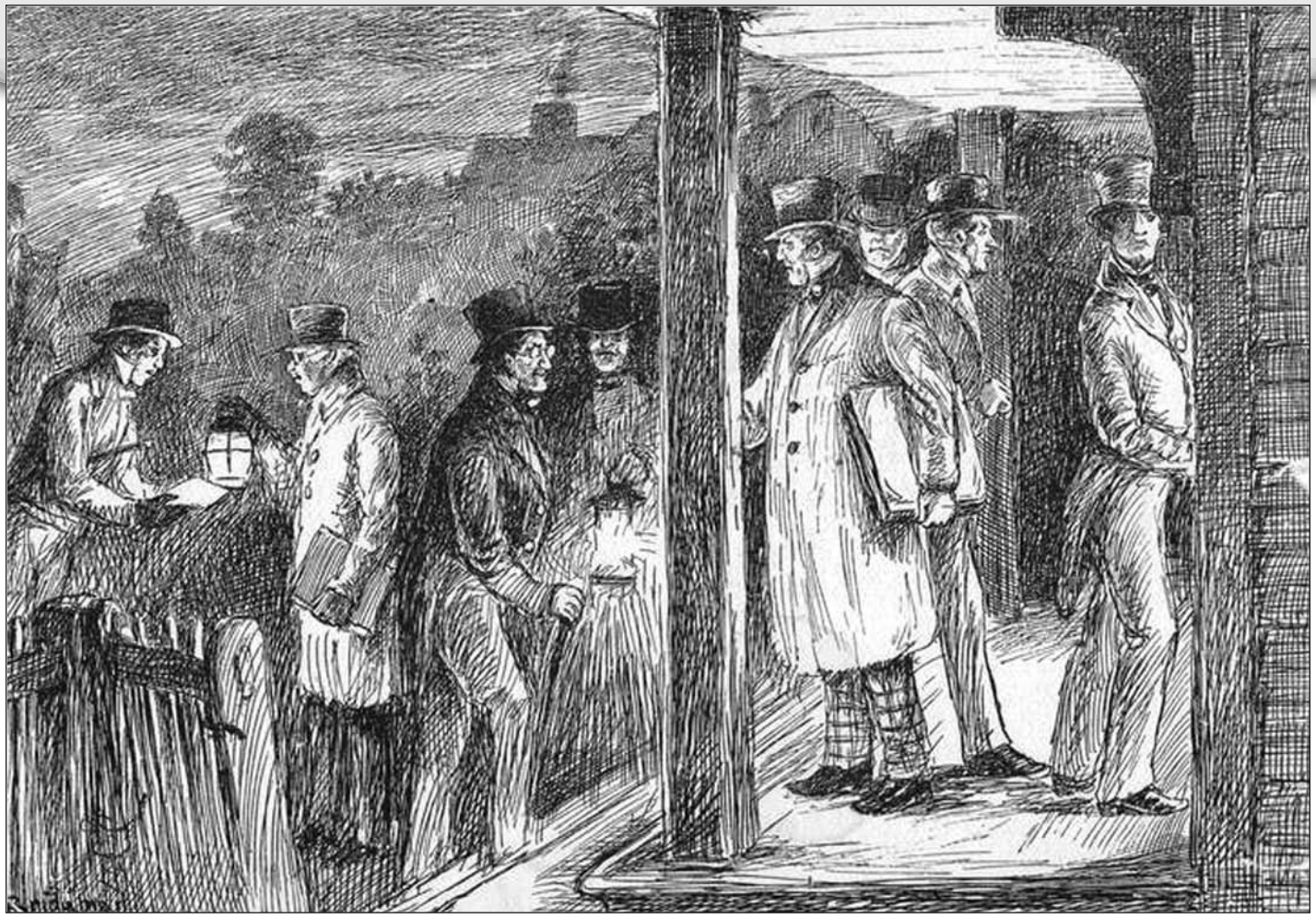
The law, known as the Northwest Ordinance, stated that from three to five states in two tiers were to be formed from the territory, once there would be a sufficient population. The demarcation of the northern and southern tiers was defined as a line running due east and went from the southernmost tip of Lake Michigan to Lake Erie. The only problem was that many people believed at the time that Lake Erie was located farther south than it is. To complicate matters, the Ordinance Line was not surveyed until after the War of 1812, when Ohio was already a state.[1]

Moreover, when Ohio organized as a state and established its constitution in 1803, it defined its northern border as either the 1787 Ordinance Line or, if that should intersect Lake Erie east of the mouth of the Maumee River [which it does], then "with the assent of [the] Congress of the United States, the northern boundary of this state shall be established by, and extended to a direct line running from the southern extremity of Lake Michigan to the most northerly cape of the Miami Bay."[2] But when Michigan Territory was established in 1805, Congress defined its southern border as the 1787 Ordinance Line. The Michigan-Ohio border was again clear. It was therefore Ohio's overreaching claim which formed the basis of what later generations would call the Toledo Border War.

MICHIGAN TERRITORY

Few realize how fluid borders of territories were under federal administration in the early days of our republic. Boundary lines changed every few years, sometimes radically, as a result of various new states joining the union of the original 13. In 1805, Michigan Territory consisted of the entire Lower Peninsula between Lake Michigan and Lake Huron, but only the eastern quarter of the Upper Peninsula

ILLUSTRATION: THE STORY OF OHIO, PUBLISHED BY ALEXANDER BLACK, 1881



President Andrew Jackson's peacemakers strove in vain to settle the dispute between Michigan and Ohio over the Toledo Strip. When Michiganders heard that the Ohio Court of Common Pleas was set to meet and pass a ruling which would encourage the U.S. Congress itself to rule on the issue, they mustered 1,000 militia men and marched on the courthouse. The court, however, assembled at night in a schoolhouse and held session without the knowledge of the soldiers. The above illustration depicts a meeting of the Ohio court.

between Lake Superior and the lower Great Lakes.

In 1816, Indiana was admitted as a state, but with a northern border set illegally 10 miles north of the Ordinance Line. Michigan's territorial governor, Lewis Cass, renewed the request for a federal survey of the territory's southern border. Thus, in 1817, the surveyor general of the Northwest, Edward Tiffin, who was also a former governor of Ohio, directed William Harris to establish the boundary between Michigan and Ohio. But, true to the politically motivated orders he received, Harris ran the line according to Ohio's wishes, so that the town which one day would be called Toledo, and the mouth of the Maumee River, were said to be within the confines of the Buckeye State, contrary to federal law.

Ohioans coveted this area for its natural resources, but especially because they were building a canal to connect Lake Erie with the Ohio River and provide easy transportation from the lower Great Lakes to the Mississippi River. (Oddly, both the Maumee and Ohio rivers were then known as the Miami rivers.) Michigan would later build two railroads with an intended terminus in Toledo.

When Illinois became a state in 1818, Congress enlarged Michigan to include the entire remaining Northwest Territory, all the way to the Mississippi River.[3] And from 1834 to 1836, Michigan Territory was expanded again to the Missouri River north of the state of Missouri, so that it included the future Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and the eastern Dakotas. Most of the region was nearly uninhabited by white men and really was still mostly Indian land.

Michigan sought to maintain her territorial integrity, and Gov. Cass succeeded in convincing President James

Monroe to order another survey. This time, John A. Fulton drew the line according to the Ordinance of 1787 and the congressional statute of 1805, so that Toledo was properly located within Michigan. The land between the Fulton and Harris lines became known as the Toledo Strip, five miles wide at the Indiana end, and eight miles wide at Lake Erie. It was 70 miles from end to end, comprising approximately 470 square miles.

During the 1820s and early 1830s, Michigan would organize the strip into Port Lawrence Township. Public lands were sold from the land office in Monroe County, Michigan Territory; and Michigan sheriffs and courts enforced the laws there, while the residents voted in Michigan elections. But wily Ohioans continued to move to Toledo, in hopes of getting one over on the Michiganders by a demographic *fait accompli*.

Lewis Cass (1782-1866) was a U.S. military officer and politician. Cass served as a governor of the Michigan Territory, a U.S. ambassador and a senator for Michigan. Cass was a proponent of the idea that voters should decide whether or not to make slavery legal in their states—not Congress.

THE "BOY GOVERNOR"

In 1830, Gen. John T. Mason, of the famed Mason family of Virginia but then living in Kentucky, was named secretary of the Michigan Territory. His 18-year-old son, Stevens T. Mason, came along and assisted his father in the latter's duties, gaining the favorable attention of Gov. Cass. During the summer of 1831, Secretary Mason determined to go to Texas on account of certain land claims there. Consequently, he and Stevens traveled to Washington City to visit President Andrew Jackson, where the elder Mason resigned his position. Jackson, impressed with the son's clear ability, happily acceded to the father's request and appointed Stevens, now 19 years old, as new secretary of the territory.

News of the matter reached Michigan before Mason. Some of the city leaders in Detroit, then the capital, were incensed at "the stripling," who was not even of legal age (i.e., 21), and sought to have Jackson remove him immediately. But Mason acted prudently. He wrote to Jackson for support, stating that the opposition was political in nature, arising from Whig adversaries of the Democratic president. He also promised in a published address both faithfully to serve the people and to seek counsel from older men.

Gov. Cass, who had been appointed secretary of war by Jackson, administered the oath of office on July 24, 1831, and left for Washington after a farewell dinner given by the people. Lewis Cass was well loved in Michigan. Under his long leadership, the territory had grown and progressed remarkably, standing now on the brink of the next phase of her history.

The new territorial governor, George B. Porter of Pennsylvania, did not arrive until mid-September and was frequently gone from Michigan after that. Stevens T. Mason was acting governor during these absences, and when Porter died in July 1834, the young man continued in that capacity, "for Michigan never had another territorial governor. Because he was intelligent, industrious and modest, he soon won the enthusiastic support of the people."[4]

When the territory's Legislative Council, in 1832, called for an election upon the question of seeking statehood, only a small number of ballots actually were cast, but the majority were in favor. The council thereupon petitioned the U.S. Congress, on Dec. 11, 1833, for an enabling act permitting Michigan to make a constitution, which would establish the proposed state's southern boundary along the line determined in the Ordinance of 1787 and the 1805 act establishing Michigan as a territory.

Ohio objected vociferously in Congress to this border, with the result that no enabling act was passed. In this, the Ohioans colluded with Indiana and Illinois, whose own northern border usurpations would be in jeopardy if Michigan's claims were upheld. And while President Jackson, following his attorney general's opinion, favored maintaining Michigan's territorial integrity, he could not afford to lose the substantial electoral votes of three states, no matter that the territory was in the right.

Former President John Quincy Adams, now a representative from Massachusetts, who supported Michigan, remarked, "Never in the course of my life have I known a controversy, of which all the right [was] so clearly on one

side, and all the power so overwhelmingly on the other."[5]

However, a third boundary survey was ordered. It was true that the Fulton Line had some inaccuracies, but when Capt. Andrew Talcott of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers completed the project in 1834, the Talcott Line followed that of Fulton almost exactly. The survey itself actually was carried out by two young lieutenants, Washington Hood and none other than Robert E. Lee. Nevertheless, Gov. Robert Lucas of Ohio remained stiff-necked, refusing to negotiate with his adversaries. Serious tensions began to mount.

CIVIL WAR

Immediately after Gov. Porter's death in July 1834, Stevens Mason, now the 22-year-old acting governor, renewed the push for Michigan statehood. A census was ordered, showing a population in the territory east of Lake Michigan of 85,856. The Northwest Ordinance had promised entry into the union once a territory had 60,000 free inhabitants and had made a constitution and formed a state government. Upon this legal foundation, Mason directed the Legislative Council to call a constitutional convention, which was to meet in May 1835. On Jan. 26, 1835, Mason signed the Enabling Act.

Ohio responded by passing an act to extend its jurisdiction over the Toledo Strip on April 1, 1835. Michigan retaliated against this gross violation of her rights by passing the Pains and Penalties Act, with the consent of Congress. Any person, other than an officer of Michigan Territory or the United States, who might attempt to carry out governmental duties in the strip would be subject to a maximum $1,000 fine or five years in prison at hard labor—or both. Nevertheless, Gov. Lucas commanded that surveyors were at all costs to re-delineate the Harris Line.

Both sides ordered up the militia. Mason ordered Brig. Gen. Joseph W. Brown of the Third U.S. Brigade to Monroe, Michigan, to command the Michigan troops. The governor himself arrived there on April 1 to oversee operations. War was at hand.[6]

During the first week of April 1835, both Michigan and Ohio held elections in the disputed area. Commissioners and surveyors were sent by Lucas with a party of Ohio state guardsmen to redraw the Harris Line, despite declarations by Mason that the intruders would be arrested. Two commissioners arrived from President Jackson to

Above, the 1787 Mitchell Map of the region was used to create the Northwest Ordinance Line. Note that the southern tip of Lake Michigan is depicted as being farther north than Lake Erie. This error in surveying was the cause of the boundary dispute between Ohio and Michigan that almost erupted into an 1830s "war between the states." Below is shown an accurate map of the region. Ohio ended up getting the Toledo Strip while Michigan cashed in by getting the entire western Upper Peninsula from Wisconsin.

mediate, but both Mason and Lucas were entrenched in their positions.

On April 8, Gen. Brown, acting as a Monroe County deputy sheriff, took a posse into Toledo to enforce the Pains and Penalties Act. Some property was damaged, and several arrests were made, including Maj. Benjamin Stickney, who was tied to a horse for refusing to ride or walk. Other raids followed, and both sides continued to call up volunteer armies.

The Ohio survey party reached Phillips Corners in Lenawee Co., Michigan, 14 miles south of Adrian, on Saturday, April 25. There they encamped on a farm owned by Col. Eli Phillips of the Michigan militia. An armed posse of 30 Michiganders, led by Lenawee Co. Undersheriff William McNair, and alerted by a spy, eagerly overtook the Ohioans about noon on Sunday, April 26.

Panicking, the Ohio line-runners fled south over the border, while nine guardsmen hid in a nearby log cabin. Surrounded and forced to give up, the men attempted to flee again once outside. The Michigan posse fired a volley of shots over the Ohioans' heads and recaptured the nine, who were jailed in nearby Tecumseh. Eight were released, while one was retained in custody for refusing to post bail. The lone recognized "battle" of the Toledo War, at Phillips Corners, passed without injury.

While the Michigan Constitutional Convention met during May and June, and Mason offered a temporary compromise to prevent further antagonism, Lucas and the Ohio Legislature passed additional hostile laws intended to solidify that state's "jurisdiction" over the Toledo Strip. Michiganders were to vote on ratification of the new constitution in October. But Ohio would attempt to hold court in Toledo in September, believing this would "prove" its claim to the region.

Hostilities continued during the summer, with several raids by Monroe County posses into Toledo to arrest Ohio officials. During one such raid in mid-July, Two Stickney, second son of Benjamin, resisted arrest and stabbed Deputy Sheriff Joseph Wood in the side with a knife, wounding him seriously. Wood later recovered, but Stickney escaped twice, finally reaching Ohio, where Gov. Lucas refused to extradite him to Michigan.

Stevens T. Mason (1811-1843), was known as the "Boy Governor." At just 19 he was appointed secretary of the Michigan Territory. At 22 he became the territory's governor. He helped husband Michigan into statehood and, in 1835, was elected governor at 23. He still holds the record as the youngest state governor in U.S. history.

Neither side in the war was prepared to give way, and both continued to escalate efforts. President Jackson, now firmly in Ohio's camp for the votes in the next year's election, finally lost patience with Stevens Mason and removed him from office on Aug. 29. His first replacement as secretary refused to serve. The second, Secretary John S. Horner, did not arrive until late September, and Mason continued to act as governor in the interim, managing cordial relations with Horner until the latter became secretary of Wisconsin Territory in 1836.

During the interregnum, Ohio held a session of the Court of Common Pleas in Toledo on Sept. 7. Gen. Brown had marched on the city with around 1,000 men to prevent this event, but the Buckeyes outwitted him, meeting briefly in the middle of the night before skedaddling back to Ohio. Brown arrived later on, and, learning he was too late, finally returned with the troops to Monroe and dismissed them. The armed conflict was over, but the war had not yet ended.

AN UNRECOGNIZED STATE

On Oct. 7, 1835, Michigan voters ratified the state constitution and held the first election of state officials. Stevens T. Mason, now a popular and intrepid 23-year-old, was elected Michigan's first governor, not least to spite "Old Hickory" in the White House. But when Michigan's two senators and one representative to Washington, D.C. arrived in January 1836, Congress refused to seat them. They were, however, permitted observer status. Michigan was now a state, but unrecognized by the United States.

Over the coming months, while the Ohio delegation

heaped vituperation upon Michigan in the halls of the federal government, efforts toward a "compromise" solution were made. Although Michigan's "twin," the slave state of Arkansas, was admitted unconditionally to the union, legislation permitting the same to the Wolverine State was dependent upon her acceptance of Ohio's claim to the Toledo Strip. In compensation, Michigan was granted the remainder of the Upper Peninsula, west to the Menominee and Montreal Rivers. The Northern Ohio Boundary Act made this official on June 15, 1836.

At the Convention of Assent in late September in Ann Arbor, the majority of delegates angrily rejected Congress's demands, in protest of the violation of Michigan's rights. Most citizens thought the state got a raw deal:

> The Upper Peninsula was characterized as "the sterile region on the shores of Lake Superior, destined by soil and climate to remain forever a wilderness." The editor of the Detroit *Free Press* called it "the region of perpetual snows—the ultima Thule of our national domain on the north," and Lucius Lyon (elected one of the two first senators by the Michigan Legislature) suggested, "there we can raise our own Indians . . . to come and supply ourselves now and then with a little bear meat for a delicacy."[7]

But there were additional strong incentives to swallow Michigander pride. A U.S. Treasury surplus was to be divided among admitted states, and "5% of net proceeds from the sale of public lands within [Michigan's] borders" turned enough minds to accept political inevitability.[8]

On Dec. 14, 1836, a second Convention of Assent convened in Ann Arbor, and this time a majority accepted the act of Congress. The remaining dissenters, however, sneeringly called the assembly the "Frostbitten Convention," on account of the cold weather. A report of the assembly was sent by President Jackson to Congress, and after several days of intense debate, an Act of Admission was passed out of both houses and signed by the president on Jan. 26, 1837, the second anniversary of Acting Gov. Mason's Enabling Act.

WAR CASUALTIES

While open hostilities ended in 1837, the Michigan-Ohio border was not officially drawn until 1915, and governors of the two states then shook hands across the state line. Conflict continued, however, until 1973, when the U.S. Supreme Court upheld the decision of the 6th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals (located in Ohio), which finally settled the termination of the Harris Line in Lake Erie and awarded 206 square miles of its waters to Ohio.

As armed conflicts go, the Toledo Border War was unusual. There was only one serious injury, Joseph Wood, and also only one fatality: a horse owned by Lewis E. Bailey of Michigan. Ohio got Toledo and the Mudhens (ironically, later a farm team for the Detroit Tigers baseball franchise), while Michigan got the western Upper Peninsula, half of Lake Superior, beautiful scenery, virgin timber and a wealth of copper and iron. The big loser in the war, suffering amputation of its entire northeastern extremity, was a noncombatant: Wisconsin. Michigan won, after all. ✦

ENDNOTES:

1 Actually, while Ohio had formed a state government and had senators and representatives seated in the U.S. Congress since 1803, no formal act of admission to the union was passed until 1953 under President Dwight Eisenhower, retroactive to 1803—an unconstitutional *ex post facto* law.

2 Wikipedia, "Timeline of the Toledo Strip."

3 Illinois also succeeded in pushing its border beyond what was originally foreseen, as Indiana had. In 1828, the U.S. House Committee on Territories issued a report claiming it was the intent of the authors of the Ordinance of 1787 to grant to all the states formed from the Northwest Territory "equal" access to the Great Lakes. If correct, while this might have been a moral argument in favor of Indiana's and Illinois' land usurpations, their behavior was still contrary to the law itself. The committee report was thus the opinion of a handful of congressmen, on which Congress itself never acted.

4 F. Clever Bald, *Michigan in Four Centuries*, p. 189.

5 Michigan Department of Military and Veterans Affairs, "The Toledo War."

6 Because of space considerations, we cannot present every detail of what happened in the ensuing months, but we recount some of the more remarkable high points. See our sources for the rest of the amazing story.

7 Bald, *op. cit.*, p. 200.

8 *Ibid.*, p. 201.

SOURCES:

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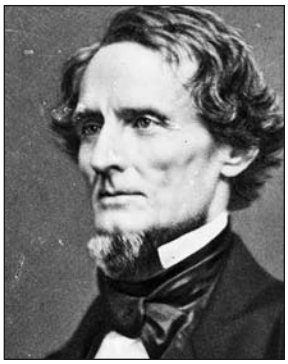
The Trial of Jefferson Davis

After the War Between the States, why wasn't Jeff Davis ever brought to trial? Was the U.S.A. scared it would lose?

On May 5, 1854, President Jefferson Davis of the Confederate States of America was captured by Union troops in Georgia. He was soon thereafter transferred to Fortress Monroe in Virginia, where he was imprisoned in a casemate—a small cell within the thick walls of the fort—where he was shackled in leg irons and denied contact with the outside world. In such conditions, his health rapidly deteriorated. The thing that kept his spirits up was the hope that he would be given a public trial and thus the chance to prove he was no traitor. Though many Unionists relished the idea of a show trial for Davis, it was never to be.

By Bill Ward



JEFF DAVIS

When the War Between the States ended, the victorious Northerners viewed Jefferson Davis, as the former president of the Confederate States of America, much differently than others who had served the Confederacy.

For example, when Gen. Robert E. Lee surrendered to Gen. Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Court House, the meeting between the two generals was amicable. Lee was received and treated with courtesy as a senior officer. The terms were so apparently lenient, with Grant conceding to Lee's requests on behalf of his officers to keep their personal weapons and mounts, the surrender was referred to as "a gentleman's agreement."

The terms were as follows, according to a letter from Gen. Grant to Gen. Lee:

"Appomattox Court-House, Virginia April 9, 1865

"General [Lee]:

"In accordance with the substance of my letter to you of the 8th instant, I propose to receive the surrender of the army of Northern Virginia on the following terms, to wit: Rolls of all the officers and men to be made in duplicate, one copy to be given to an officer to be designated by me, the other to be retained by such officer or officers as you may designate. The officers to give their individual paroles not to take up arms against the government of the United States until properly exchanged; and each company or regimental commander to sign a like parole for the men of their commands. The arms, artillery and public property to be parked and stacked, and turned over to the officers appointed by me to receive them. This will not embrace the side-arms of the officers nor their private horses or baggage. This done, each officer and man will be allowed to return to his home, not to be disturbed by United States authority so long as they observe their paroles and the laws in force where they may reside."

However, even after signing a loyalty oath, Lee and other former Confederate Army officers and members of the CSA government were later disfranchised and treated as second-class citizens. But in the eyes of the Northern public, Jefferson Davis was set apart for still a different kind of treatment.

On May 10, 1865, about a mile from the town of Irwinville, Georgia, federal troops captured Davis. With his arrest on that spring morning, his government ceased to exist. His wife Varina and their children were sent to Savannah, where she was kept under house arrest and forbidden to leave the city. Because the soldiers, carpetbaggers and Union supporters treated the Davis children so badly, Varina arranged for them to go to Canada along with her mother.

Davis was taken back to Virginia and imprisoned in Fort Monroe, where he would stay for the next two years. At first, he was constantly bound in leg irons. Guards watched him around the clock but were not permitted to speak to him. He was allowed no visitors; a light burned in his cell day and night; and his only reading material was a Bible. His treatment was a clear violation of the Bill of Rights.

Many Northern congressmen and newspapers were nothing short of vicious in their public attacks on Davis. They wanted to see him tried for treason and hanged. In one article, and in one very long sentence, *The New York Times* referred to Davis by every insulting comment and offensive name they could squeeze in the article.

But if Davis was in an unusual legal predicament, so was the U.S. government. The dilemma faced by Washington was how to handle the Davis case. The government under Lincoln had created its own major obstacles by spending four years proclaiming that secessionists were "traitors and conspirators." The U.S. military had silenced opposition to the administration by closing down newspapers that dared challenge the Lincoln police state or to make the slightest suggestion that secession might be legal. Thousands of Northerners had been jailed for exercising their First Amendment rights, and those thousands had friends with long memories in the Northern bar.

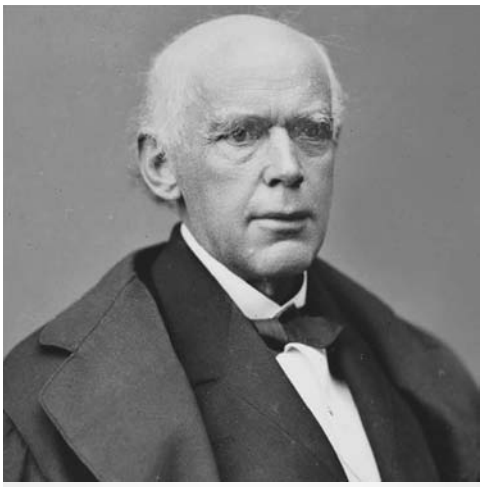
Northern lawyers were angry for having their clients locked in prison with no civil rights as guaranteed by the Constitution; having civilians tried by military courts for

The Career of Jefferson Davis

Jefferson Davis had a storied career. In 1828 he graduated from the U.S. Military Academy at West Point. Assigned to a frontier fort during the Black Hawk War, Davis was the man who personally escorted famed Chief Black Hawk to prison. Later, Davis resigned his military commission to marry and was soon thereafter elected a U.S. representative from Mississippi. In 1846, when the Mexican War broke out, he left the House and raised a volunteer regiment. He served with distinction in the war and was noticed by others. In 1847 he was appointed as a U.S. senator by the governor of Mississippi. Davis was re-elected but was soon convinced to run for governor, a race which he lost. Not long out of work, in 1853, Davis was appointed secretary of war under Franklin Pierce. In 1857, at the end of his term, Davis ran for a Senate seat in Mississippi and won. With the January 1861 secession of Mississippi from the union, Davis reluctantly resigned his Senate seat and soon thereafter became president of the Confederate States of America. Above, a statue dedicated to Confederate President Davis on Monument Avenue in Richmond, Virginia crafted by artist Edward V. Valentine, and dedicated on June 3, 1907. The 7.5-foot-high standing bronze figure is set atop a 12-foot granite pedestal.

non-existent crimes; and having a government that ignored the Supreme Court, setting itself above the constitutional plan of checks and balances. They didn't like having to beg the president for justice for clients convicted by phony courts-martial or locked up for long periods without any trial. Under Lincoln, the U.S. government had become tyrannical.

The best lawyers of the day were willing to volunteer to defend Davis, because they were angry at the way Lincoln's government had trampled the Bill of Rights and the Constitution for four years. Even those who didn't believe in secession were repulsed by the conduct of the administration and the U.S. military.



Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase was set to be the judge at Jefferson Davis's treason trial. Later he devised a way to avoid a trial for fear Davis—and the cause of the South—would be vindicated in court.

Charles O'Connor of New York, one of the most famous trial lawyers of the era and a man of great stature in the legal profession, volunteered to be Davis's counsel. Salmon P. Chase, chief justice of the Supreme Court, would be the trial judge.

But interesting things began to happen, and the government's dilemma worsened. University of Virginia law professor Albert Bledsoe published a book, *Is Davis a Traitor?* Bledsoe methodically took apart the case against secession, delivering a solid blow to the prosecutors and damping their zeal to try Davis. Prosecutors actually began to look for a way to avoid trying him without vindicating the South.

Then another method was decided on for prosecution. The attorney general would bring in outside, independent counsel, as we have seen in modern times, such as in Watergate or the Clinton scandals. The government needed someone of great standing in the legal community to be the lead prosecutor. It chose John J. Clifford. But after reviewing the case, Clifford withdrew citing "grave doubts" about the validity of the case. The government could "end up having fought a successful war, only to have it declared unlawful by a Virginia jury," where Davis's "crime" was alleged to have been committed.

President Andrew Johnson, Lincoln's successor, thought the easiest way out would be to pardon Davis, as he had pardoned many other Confederates. But Davis refused, saying, "To ask for a pardon would be a confession of guilt." He wanted a trial to have the issue of secession decided by a court of law—where it should have been decided to begin with—instead of on battlefields. Most Southerners wanted the same.

Northerners either forgot or were unaware of a great secessionist tradition in America. Southerners were not alone in their view that each state had the right to determine its own destiny in the union. The procedure for joining the union also applied to withdrawing from the union.

Consider an editorial by the Cincinnati, Ohio *Daily Inquirer*, in the summer of 1861, after the "traitor" label was let loose by the North:

> The Republican papers are great on treason. . . . It is treason to circulate petitions for a compromise or peaceful readjustment of our national troubles . . . to question the constitutional powers of the president to increase the standing army without authority of law . . . to object to squads of military visiting private houses, and to make search and seizures . . . to question the infallibility of the president, and treason not to concur with him. . . . It is treason to talk of hard times; to say that the war might have been avoided. It is treason to be truthful and faithful to the Constitution.

A year after Clifford withdrew, the government appointed another special counsel, Richard Dana of Boston, the author of the novel *Two Years Before the Mast*. But after reviewing the evidence, he agreed with Clifford; the case was a loser. Dana argued that "a conviction will settle nothing in law or national practice not now settled . . . as a rule of law by war."

Dana observed that the right to secede from the union had not been settled by civilized means but by military power and the destruction of much life and property in the South. The North should accept its uncivilized victory, however dirty its hands might be, and not expose the fruits of its carnage to scrutiny by a peaceful court of law.

Now, over two years after Davis's imprisonment and grand jury indictments for treason, the stage was set for the public trial of the century. Davis had been released from

prison on a $100,000 bond, supported by Horace Greeley, the leading abolitionist writer in the North and a former Lincoln supporter. Greeley and a host of others were outraged at the treatment Davis had received, being locked up in a dungeon for more than two years with no speedy trial.

Since two famous special counsels had told the government its case was bound to fail, finally, none other than the chief justice, in a quirk of constitutional manipulation, devised an idea to avoid a trial without vindicating the South. His amazing solution was little short of genius.

The 14th Amendment had been adopted, which provided that anyone who had engaged in insurrection against the United States and had at one time taken an oath of allegiance (which Davis had done as a U.S. senator) could not hold public office. The Bill of Rights prevents double jeopardy, so Davis, who had already been punished once by the 14th Amendment in not being permitted to hold public office, couldn't be tried and punished again for treason.

Chief Justice Chase secretly passed along his clever argument to Davis's counsel, Charles O'Connor, who then made the motion to dismiss. The court took the motion under consideration, passing the matter on to the Supreme Court for determination.

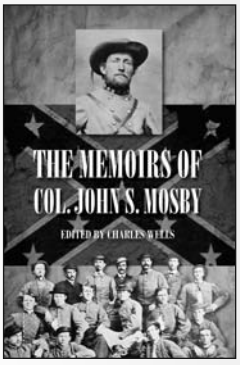
In late December 1867 while the motion was pending, President Johnson granted amnesty to everyone in the South, including Davis. But the Davis case was still on the docket. In February 1868, at a dinner party attended by the chief justice and a government attorney, they agreed that on the following day a motion for non-prosecution would be made that would dismiss the case. A guest overheard the conversation and reported what was on the minds of most Southerners: "I did not consider that he [Davis] was any more guilty of treason than I was, and that a trial should be insisted upon, which could properly only result in a complete vindication of our cause, and of the action of the many thousands who had fought and of the many thousands who had died for what they felt to be right."

And so, the case of *United States vs. Jefferson Davis* came to its end—a case that was to be the trial of the century, a great state trial, perhaps the most significant trial in the history of the nation—the trial that never was. ✦

Bill Ward is a writer, researcher and frequent contributor to www.southernheritage411.com. This website presents the history of the War for Southern Independence with particular emphasis on the contributions black people made to support the South. Write Southern Heritage 411, Inc., 204 Thomas St., P.O. Box 220, Odum GA 31555.

The Adventures of the Gray Ghost Come to Life!

The Memoirs of Col. John S. Mosby, Confederate Cavalry Raider



These are the uncensored memoirs of John Singleton Mosby, the legendary Confederate cavalry leader who bedeviled the Union army for four years, almost within sight of the U.S. capitol. With only a few thousand local men under his command, Mosby's ability to strike fast and then melt away before an effective pursuit could be organized kept the Yankee forces awake and often snarled in knots. His ability to disappear into the dark night or the deep woods earned him the nickname "The Gray Ghost." With daring feats like capturing a Yankee general out of his bed within his own defended headquarters, Mosby made his name a synonym for guerrilla warfare. Even today you can purchase in Virginia a map showing "Mosby's Confederacy." Here Mosby supporters sheltered and fed him and his troops despite the danger to themselves. The North feared Mosby so much—even though many times the forces under his command numbered as few as 200 men—the planks of the bridges to Washington from Virginia were removed at night.

Mosby outraged many of his Southern admirers after the war when he publicly endorsed General U.S. Grant for President. After an appointment as U.S. Consul to Hong Kong and a 16-year career with the Southern Pacific Railroad, he came to Washington as an assistant attorney in the Department of Justice. Loyal to the end to his commander, J.E.B. Stuart, Mosby also answered accusations that Stuart's mistakes cost Lee the battle of Gettysburg.

From his recollections of Grant and Lee to his blow-by-blow accounts of the battles at Manassas, Fairfax Court House, Gettysburg and more, here is Mosby's brutally honest account in his own words of the most devastating war in American history. Softcover, 262 pages, #659, $25 minus 10% for TBR subscribers. Add $5 S&H in the U.S. Add $19 S&H outside U.S. Order from TBR Book Club, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge. See www.barnesreview.org.

Reopening the Case of Mary Phagan And Why This Child Still Matters Today

IN 1913, AN EVENT HAPPENED THAT HAD IMMENSE RAMIFICATIONS: A young girl was brutally abused and murdered in Georgia by a Jewish man, Leo Frank. Out of this awful crime was spawned one of the most dangerous threats to the liberty of patriotic Americans ever conceived: the kabalistic Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith (ADL). The Mary Phagan affair was specifically mentioned by Adolf Kraus when he announced the creation of the ADL in 1913. Today, the ADL is a hugely powerful advocate for the gutting of the First and Second amendments to the U.S. Constitution, and the strict imposition of the cult of political correctness on the American people. But here's the crime that spawned that monstrosity. . . .

By Dr. Harrell Rhome

Why reopen an old murder case from almost 101 years ago? We do this because it has implications for our present times. Indeed, this case was a hot-button news item back in the day, 1913 to be exact. It was this rather bizarre affair that gave rise to the formation of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith (ADL). The ADL is essentially a not-so-covert U.S.-based intelligence and propaganda organization enthusiastically supporting the state of Israel and Zionist interests over those of the United States.[1]

As with any covert cabal, it is instructive to study its real origins. If you follow the news, you see that the ADL continues to prosper and gain influence, now selected by many prominent police agencies for "training" (indoctrination) in hate crimes and anti-Semitic incidents.

With an issue this controversial, it is good to start at the beginning, and what we see is a rather shady set of origins. ADL is dedicated to the memory of Leo Frank, who was very likely a vicious cold-blooded killer. So, let's step back in time and take new look at an old case that still cries out for justice and truth after 100 years.

THE 1913 MURDER

Leo Max Frank was a well-educated young Jew from New York trained in Europe to manufacture pencils, later coming to Atlanta as general manager of the National Pencil Factory. He was married, living with his wife's parents. Atlanta had more than a few Jewish residents in those days and Leo was a high-degree member of the local B'nai B'rith (quasi-Masonic) Lodge. Mary Phagan was a 13-year-old part-time child laborer in his factory. She had been laid off because a shipment of pencil lead had not arrived. For her previous work she was owed $1.20.

> "The evidence was overwhelming. Leo Frank was tried, convicted and sentenced to death, but this was not the end of the saga of Mary Phagan."

On April 26, 1913, she went to the factory to collect her wages. It was Confederate Memorial Day, and a big parade would be held, but she hoped the office might be open. It was open, and, oddly enough, the plant manager himself was on duty. Was it a crime of opportunity, or was it planned? This is unclear, but whatever the reason and cir-

A group of Atlanta vigilantes—including some very prominent citizens (a former governor, the son of a senator, a Methodist minister, a state legislator and a former state Superior Court judge)—enraged by the commutation of Leo Frank's death penalty, took Frank from his prison cell by force, drove him to the property of his victim's family and hanged him from a tree.

cumstances, a sadistic assault and torturous murder ensued. Leo Frank allegedly took Mary to the basement, where he brutally beat, raped, tortured, bludgeoned and strangled her. Some speculate as to possible ritualistic motives, and certain crime elements (especially the victim profile) are similar. But regardless of the motive, the crime scene was extremely gory and bloody. In the end, a young innocent girl had been horribly abused and mutilated. She was dragged over the dirty basement floor so much that she was virtually unidentifiable when found, appearing to be Negro. The national press jumped on board, and the murder of little Mary Phagan became a lead story in the news of the day.

Due to his prominent position, Frank was not an immediate person of interest. As a matter of fact, several other suspects were accused in turn. A man who tried to court Mary, and who was accused of giving her drugs and alcohol, was arrested along with a Negro night watchman from the pencil factory. Both men loudly declared their innocence and, after an inquiry, were released. Moreover, before anyone considered Frank, two other suspects were investigated. One was a former bookkeeper, known to have been attracted to the pretty young girl, and the other was another Negro. Both were released. Interestingly, as some perpetrators do, the factory manager injected himself into the investigation, making headlines by hiring high-profile Pinkerton Agency private detectives to assist the police. While even other suspects came under the lens, eventually suspicion finally fell on Frank. Among other things, he normally would not have been at the almost deserted factory on the day of Mary's murder.

The case came to trial promptly as the public and the press demanded action without delay, but everything seemed to have been done properly. As to any charges of ethnic and religious bias, the grand jury that indicted Frank included four Atlanta Jews. The evidence was overwhelming. Frank was tried, convicted and sentenced to death, but this was not the end. Expensive private investigators funded by the Atlanta Jewish community came up with another suspect, once again, a Negro, but the allegations went nowhere. As you see, race was indeed a factor. Frank's supporters hoped that Southerners would jump at

LEO FRANK
ADL's inspiration?

MARY PHAGAN
Innocent victim.

JIM CONLEY
Accomplice or patsy?

THOMAS WATSON
Champion of justice.

the chance to blame a black man—Jim Conley, a factory worker who testified against Frank—for the crime. Frank's race-baiting lawyer's characterized Conley as being especially disposed to lying and murdering because of his race. But this tactic didn't work. Reports from the time indicate the over-the-top racism of Frank's lawyer sickened the jury, even though the trial was being held in the Deep South.

Duly convicted, Frank went to prison to await execution. Appeals efforts continued but failed, including one with the U.S. Supreme Court. His fate seemed sealed—or was it?

DEATH SENTENCE COMMUTED

Then, in August 1915, events took an ugly turn. While the guilty verdict was upheld, Gov. John Slaton—who was also a law firm partner of Frank's attorney—shocked the Georgia public by commuting the death sentence to life in prison. The people were outraged, taking to the streets. A group calling themselves the Knights of Mary Phagan, led by many prominent citizens (including a former governor, the son of a senator, a Methodist minister, a state legislator and a former state Superior Court judge) marched on the prison. With the complicity of the guards, the well-organized mob seized Frank, drove him to the property of Phagan's family and hanged him from a tree facing the house.

A separate mob attacked the governor's mansion but was turned back by the National Guard. Some say over 3,000 Jews left Atlanta after this. In terms of just one example of the importance of this case in the affairs of the day, the lynching, widely covered in the press, contributed to the rebirth of the Ku Klux Klan, already a work in progress through the efforts of Georgia publisher and politician Tom Watson.[2] He wrote about the matters in various newspapers, and may have had a hand in planning the attack on the prison where Frank was housed. Whatever the case, Watson's influence was enhanced by his connection with the case, and the growth of the Klan continued, boosted by the worldwide publicity.

'NEW EVIDENCE'?

In 1985, Alonzo Mann, who was at the time of the murder a young clerk in the pencil factory office, came forward with an affidavit saying he saw Conley, the janitor, moving Mary's body. Mann claims he kept silent in fear of death threats from Conley and promises made to his family. According to *The New York Times* article:

> Alonzo Mann, who broke a 69- year silence to say the wrong man was convicted of a notorious killing and hanged by a lynch mob that led to a resurgence of the Ku Klux Klan, died Monday from pneumonia at the age of 87. Three years ago Mr. Mann, a resident of Bristol, Va., after keeping silent since 1913, said in a sworn statement that Leo Frank, a Jewish pencil merchant, was innocent of the murder of 14-year-old Mary Phagan at an Atlanta pencil factory. He said the real killer was Jim Conley, a janitor at the factory. In 1983, the Georgia Board of Pardons and Paroles disregarded Mr. Mann's sworn affidavit and pleas by three Jewish organizations and declined to pardon Mr. Frank, saying it was impossible to determine the truth after 70 years. *The New York Times*, March 20, 1985.

Even though the investigative methods a century ago were not as sophisticated as what we have today (modern forensics would have solved the case immediately), we

The Ballad of Mary Phagan

Little Mary Phagan
She left her home one day;
She went to the pencil factory
To see the big parade.

She left her home at eleven,
She kissed her mother good-by;
Not one time did the poor child think
That she was a-going to die.

Leo Frank he met her
With a brutish heart, we know;
He smiled, and said, "Little Mary,
You won't go home no more."

Sneaked along behind her
Till she reached the metal-room;
He laughed, and said, "Little Mary,
You have met your fatal doom."

Down upon her knees
To Leo Frank she pled;
He taken a stick from the trash-pile
And struck her across the head.

Tears flow down her rosy cheeks
While the blood flows down her back;
Remembered telling her mother
What time she would be back.

You killed little Mary Phagan,
It was on one holiday;
Called for old Jim Conley
To carry her body away.

He taken her to the basement,
She was bound both hand and feet;
Down in the basement
Little Mary she did sleep.

Newtley was the watchman
Who went to wind his key;
Down in the basement
Little Mary he did see.

Went in and called the officers
Whose names I do not know;
Come to the pencil factory,
Said, "Newtley, you must go."

Taken him to the jail house,
They locked him in a cell;
Poor old innocent Negro
Knew nothing for to tell.

Have a notion in my head,
When Frank he comes to die,
Stand examination
In a courthouse in the sky.

Come, all you jolly people,
Wherever you may be,
Suppose little Mary Phagan
Belonged to you or me.

Now little Mary's mother
She weeps and mourns all day,
Praying to meet little Mary
In a better world some day.

Now little Mary's in Heaven,
Leo Frank's in jail,
Waiting for the day to come
When he can tell his tale.

Frank will be astonished
When the angels come to say,
"You killed little Mary Phagan;
It was on one holiday."

Judge he passed the sentence,
Then he reared back;
If he hang Leo Frank,
It won't bring little Mary back.

Frank he's got little children,
And they will want for bread;
Look up at their papa's picture,
Say, "Now my papa's dead."

Judge he passed the sentence
He reared back in his chair;
He will hang Leo Frank,
And give the Negro a year.

Next time he passed the sentence,
You bet, he passed it well;
Well, Soli[ci]ter H.M. [Dorsey]
Sent Leo Frank to hell.

By Franklyn Bliss Snyder.
From *The Journal of American Folk-Lore*, XXXI (1918), 264-66.

have to assume that the then 13-year-old Mann was thoroughly questioned by not only the Atlanta Police, but also by the Pinkerton detectives and the ones hired by the Atlanta Jewish community. While we know little about the facts or about his family, it is hard to see how the threat could have been carried out without bringing unwanted attention to other pencil factory employees, and especially the janitor, who had already been questioned. Pointing the finger at a Negro perpetrator (or accomplice) over a hundred years ago would not really have been much of a risk.

Let's speculate a bit. What if Jim Conley was not the killer, but functioned as an accomplice who did things like moving the corpse? Of course, he would have known who the killer was. So if we follow this scenario, death threats demanding silence would not have come from the Negro accomplice, but from those supporting the cause of the killer. We might also assume the silence was not so much in response to threats, but that money could have been given to Mann and his family over the years to ensure their silence and cooperation, perhaps including the affidavit shortly before his death.

Further casting a haze over the whole matter of the crime scene is just exactly when and where Mann saw the janitor with the body. Remember, this was a holiday, and

the factory was closed, yet Leo Frank and his young male file clerk were there at midday, doing something. But well beyond that, it was already known that Conley was an accomplice. One can listen on the Internet to the still-existing early phonograph recording of "The Ballad of Mary Phagan." Written and performed shortly after the hanging, the old folk song clearly mentions the black accomplice by name. More could be said, but the deathbed affidavit only confirms that Leo Frank had an accomplice and nothing more. (See accompanying sidebar on page 27 for the words to "The Ballad of Mary Phagan.")

A SHAMEFUL CONCLUSION

In 1986, after failing to do so in 1983, and under heavy outside pressure, the state of Georgia pardoned Leo Frank. The decision was essentially based on the premise that the state had failed to adequately protect Frank, which was true. But, as we already know, this had little to do with his actual guilt or innocence in the case. The state recognized this and the pardon had a key proviso no one could fail to notice. It was granted "without attempting to address the question of guilt or innocence." The pardon was followed by a four-hour TV docudrama starring Jack Lemmon with a very predictable and politically correct storyline.

So then, little Mary's murder is now an unsolved cold case, and the duly convicted killer regarded as a martyr to anti-Semitism and Southern miscarriages of justice. But, if Frank was innocent, was the real killer ever found? Neither the police nor the district attorney ever arrested or indicted anyone else. Moreover, neither the prestigious Pinkerton Agency nor the highly paid private eyes provided by the Atlanta Jewish community found any other suspects. Surely the investigators were sufficiently motivated as this would have been quite a feather in their caps and a big fee in their pockets.

MEMORY DEMANDS THE TRUTH

But far beyond all of this, one thing is indisputable. Little Mary's murder was a horrendous hate-filled blood crime inflicted on an innocent, young girl. Her memory demands the truth about what really happened to her.

Today, Leo Frank is held up as a Jewish martyr, but his crime has been whitewashed to hide the truth. In 1987, in reaction to the half-hearted pardon, Little Mary's grandniece, Mary Phagan Kean, did her own research and wrote *The Murder of Little Mary Phagan*. She speaks plainly. "I think that the truth isn't really told about Leo Frank. He is not a martyr, he is a murderer."

Neither she nor her family ever doubted Frank was the real killer. But, when political correctness takes precedence over common sense and justice, truth is the first casualty. [Last year] marked the 100th anniversary of the murder. This nasty case still stands out even now, when we are inundated by television crime dramas and violent murders that no longer seem to shock us.

Why spend time rehashing the details of an old, nearly forgotten murder case? What is the point after 101 years? The point is clear. As long as the ADL, a private intelligence organization reporting to the state of Israel, exists, the Mary Phagan case offers more than a few valid reference points. When the B'nai B'rith Lodge created the Anti-Defamation League in 1913, it was dedicated to the life and memory of lodge brother Leo Frank. Yes, Leo Frank, a man who was most certainly a brutal, bloody killer, was the inspiration for the formation of this group. ✦

ENDNOTES:

1 The ADL is currently headed by "holocaust survivor" Abraham "Abe" Foxman, who has announced he will retire as ADL president in mid-2015. He became president of the domestic spy organization in 1987 and made about $850,000 in salary and benefits from the ADL in 2013. Foxman was born in Baranovichi, just months after the Soviet Union took the town from Poland in the Molotov–Ribbentrop Pact and incorporated it into the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic. Foxman's parents were Polish Jews. Foxman's parents left him with his Polish Catholic nanny in 1940 when they were allegedly ordered by Germans to enter a ghetto. Foxman was baptized into the Roman Catholic Church as Henryk Stanislaw Kurpi, and raised as a Catholic in Vilnius between 1940 and 1944 when he was returned to his parents. How he is a "holocaust survivor" is a mystery.

2 Thomas Edward Watson (1856–1922) was an American politician, attorney, newspaper editor and writer from Georgia. In the 1890s, Watson adopted an agrarian, populist political viewpoint, attacking big business conglomerates and the global financial elite. He was the nominee for vice president with William Jennings Bryan in 1896 on the Populist ticket. Two years prior to his death, he was elected to the United States Senate. He is the author of *Sketches from Roman History* (softcover, 132 pages, #599, $15 plus $5 S&H inside the U.S.), available from TBR, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003.

Dr. Harrell Rhome researched and wrote about current events and history from a Revisionist viewpoint until his untimely death in 2013. His articles still appear in print publications and online. He was for many years a contributing editor for TBR. He was also the author of *From the Temple to the Talmud*, available from TBR Book Club for $22.50 plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge. This article was featured in the fall 2010 issue of the *Christian Defense League Report* newspaper published by TBR editorial board member James K. Warner.

Vladimir Putin Still Pursuing Plan to Resettle Russia's Jews

HERE IS AN UPDATE ON THE EFFORT by Russia to relocate its Jewish population to an autonomous region where it can thrive under its own direction. The brainchild of Soviet leader Josef Stalin, the Birobidzhan Initiative has been gaining steam recently under the leadership of Russian President Vladimir Putin and Prime Minister Dmitri Medvedev. Naturally, the Russian people still hold some animosity against the Jewish Bolsheviks of Russia who starved and butchered an estimated 60 million white Christians during the communist era.

By William A. White

Russian President Vladimir Putin and Russian Prime Minister Dmitri Medvedev have approved a proposal to remove Russia's Jewish population from Europe and resettle it in Birobidzhan, a territory nearly double the size of Palestine located on the Russian-Chinese border.

According to New York's *Forward* newspaper and the *Jerusalem Post*, Russia has renewed Stalin-era incentives to persuade Jews to settle in the Jewish Autonomous Region, a largely unsettled area of Eastern Russia that may have been the original home of the Turko-Mongolic Khazars, the ancestors of the Ashkenazis. The region is already home to 75,000 Jews, has its own flag and has an official language of Yiddish. Medvedev stated he hopes 2,000 Jews will settle there this year, and that Russia's entire population of Jews will eventually voluntarily migrate to this Jewish homeland.

Birobidzhan was converted into the Jewish Autonomous Republic in 1934, and was designed by Josef Stalin to contain Jewish communists who were breaking with Stalin's philosophy of socialism, and moving towards Trotskyism and Zionism. At the time, Palestine was being ruled by the British Mandate, and as the Jews were claiming they "just" wanted an "unpopulated piece of desert" that had "belonged to their ancestors," Stalin decided to give them one. Recognizing that most Jews are Turko-Mongolic and not Near Eastern or Middle Eastern in origin, Stalin handed a large portion of the Asian steppe over to Soviet Jewish dissenters.

At the time, the idea failed to catch on. The Trotskyites fled to the United States, where they went on to conquer the Republican Party and found the neoconservative movement. The Zionists conquered Palestine and then turned unexpectedly against the Soviet Union. The Jewish Autonomous Region was forgotten, and Russia's Jewish "problem" became an American issue, to be solved by American-subsidized resettlement into Palestine.

Now, Russia is moving forward to a new future. After the Soviet Union collapsed in 1991, Russia was largely taken over by Jewish businessmen, known as the oligarchs. But, when Putin won the election in 2000, his first move was to limit their power by nationalizing businesses the Jewish oligarchs had bought for pennies on the dollar from the corrupt government of Boris Yeltsin.

Over a decade down the road, Russia is now moving toward its own final solution of the Jewish question, through voluntary resettlement of those members of the Jewish minority who refuse to integrate into Russian society and adopt Western culture. ✦

WILLIAM WHITE is the author of *The Centuries of Revolution: Communism, Zionism, Democracy*. The book is available from TBR BOOK CLUB for $25 plus $5 S&H inside U.S. See page 64. Bill is currently a prisoner in the U.S. federal gulag for free speech crimes.

The Rothschild Offensive on the Russian Economy & the Crimean Annexation

DO THE RECENT AGGRESSIVE MOVES by President Vladimir Putin in Ukraine prove he is what many of his critics insist: a new-age Soviet premier? And are threats by the Rothschilds' banking proxies that they will collapse the Russian economy as punishment for the annexation of the Crimea pure bluster? Here is an analysis from a national socialist thinker and author on the matter and why he believes Russia is perfectly poised to weather any financial storms the first family of global finance can throw at it.

By William A. White

Vladimir Putin has thrown the so-called "post-Westphalian" international order into chaos by reuniting ethnic Russians in the Crimea with their homeland. Now the Rothschilds and the international Zionist network they control are suggesting they will respond by collapsing the Russian economy.

VLADIMIR PUTIN

Implicitly admitting their role in previous Russian economic difficulties, former Deputy Secretary of the Treasury Robert M. Kimmitt and his chief of staff, Stephen A. Myrow, published in the Rothschilds' *Wall Street Journal* the suggestion that: "If America exploits . . . economic and financial leverage, Russia may learn that the appropriate historical analogy is the ruble crisis in 1998, which led to devaluation and default."

Specifically, *The Wall Street Journal* is shilling for American oil companies, suggesting that America increase fracking and shale oil and gas development to supplant the Russian market share. Right now, Europe cannot even consider a trade embargo on Russia because most European nations, particularly the Netherlands, Germany, Italy and Poland, are entirely dependent on Russian energy imports.

Russia exports $526.4 billion worth of goods each year, about 70%—$371.8 billion—of which is natural gas and oil; $166 billion of those exports go to the Netherlands, Germany, Italy and Poland. Meanwhile, Russia imports $317.8 billion worth of goods. Almost half of that is machines and equipment. Russia's largest trade partner is China, which accounts for $88.8 billion or almost 10% of Russia's trade. The U.S. accounts for $27.6 billion, or about 3% of Russian trade.

What this means is that Russia enjoys a healthy balance of trade largely immune to sanctions from the West. While a Russian boycott would reduce foreign currency inflows, Russia, which also runs a budget surplus, has amassed $500 billion in foreign reserves, more than enough to survive. Much of Russia's trade, such as with China, Belarus and sometimes Ukraine, is not conducted in Western currencies or through the Western banking system. Russian banking system reserves are equal to almost one-quarter of its $2.1 trillion economy. In contrast, the United States, with its massive budget deficit, has no reserves against a $17.3 trillion economy.

Thus, the potential for a Western boycott of Russia is pure fantasy, like much of the propaganda the Rothschilds have pumped out in response to the "Crimean invasion."

Sneaky tactics, like the activities that led to the recent Ukrainian coup, appeal to the mentality of hidden warfare, just as wild imaginative claims do. Neoconservative Douglas Feith, for instance, suggested in a March 6, 2014 editorial that Russia might attack NATO. In truth, Russia doesn't really want to even take eastern Ukraine, though it might if its interests don't find representation in Kiev.

Ukraine's neighbor, Belarus, has been actively seeking annexation by Russia almost since its independence, but Russia doesn't want to be responsible for either country, both of which are economic basket cases.

What infuriates the Zionists is that Russia has, in a single move, invalidated their fantasy of a one-world global order ruled from Jerusalem. Initially posited in the modern world by Moses Hess, who taught Karl Marx, this view was recently parroted by *Wall Street Journal* editor William A. Galston. Echoing the ideas of elitists Barack Obama and John Kerry, Galston wrote that: "National sovereignty is no longer important. Nearly every state contains multiple ethnic groups, and nearly every ethnic group lives in more than one state. The purported right to defend [racial] compatriots across borders can dynamite the [liberal-democratic] system."

In truth, Russia's moves in Crimea are a brilliant combination of ethnic-nationalism and national interest. Russia has to control the Crimea to control the Black Sea, and its Russian population has allowed this to happen without a shot. Meanwhile, Russia has defanged Ukraine as a potential Western base, cutting its access to the sea, just as it defanged Georgia by cutting its only major highway, while ignoring, so far, ethnic Russian population areas without strategic value.

Many Western nationalists look to Russia as the hope of the white race, a focal point for resistance to internationalism, while Zionized American conservatives have falsely demonized Putin as a communist. By any objective standard, America's methods and goals resemble those of the old Soviet Union much more than Putin's. ★

William White is the author of *The Centuries of Revolution: Communism, Zionism, Democracy*. The book is available from TBR Book Club for $25 plus $5 S&H inside U.S. See page 64. Bill is currently a prisoner in the U.S. federal gulag for free speech crimes. See more books and videos from other Revisionist writers at www.barnesreview.com.

Uncensored Russian History

The Third Rome: Holy Russia, Tsarism & Orthodoxy. By Dr. Matthew Raphael Johnson, former editor of TBR. Academic historians, liberals and communists have been fashioning a fantasy world around Russian history for nearly 100 years, spreading slander and myth about an entire population. Here's the first book in English that sets out to defend the history of czarist Russia. Softcover, 246 pages, #368, *$25*.

Russian Populist: The Political Thought of Vladimir Putin. Russian president Vladimir Putin's political and economic successes are too startling to be debated. With high rates of economic growth, military and police reform, and a concerted attack on official corruption, Putin has become a trusted populist leader and a significant figure in global nationalism, non-alignment and multipolarity. By former TBR editor M. Raphael Johnson, Ph.D. Softcover, 178 pages, #630, *$25*.

Russia's Agony: An Eyewitness Account of the Russian Revolution. Robert Wilton, *The London Times* correspondent in Russia, provided the first Western eyewitness account of the monumental events that resulted in the creation of the USSR. Wilton provides a full historical background of the disastrous course of WWI for Russia, which set the scene for the seizure of power by the Bolsheviks. He then details the full enormity of the Red Terror. Softcover, 404 pages, #634, *$27*.

The Chief Culprit. By Russian Revisionist Victor Suvorov. Suvorov gives us the real history behind WWII in Europe. He moves the whole subject beyond the typical mainstream explanation of the German-Soviet conflict into a titanic conflict for the survival of Europe. Suvorov goes into detail about Josef Stalin's long-term plan to invade and conquer Europe—and the world—and how Adolf Hitler saved the West, dodging the Soviet bullet by two weeks in 1941 when the Fuehrer launched Operation Barbarossa. Hardcover, 330 pages, #526, *$39*.

Stalin's War of Extermination: 1941-1945. By Joachim Hoffmann. Perhaps the best book yet written on Josef Stalin's plan for a world revolution by conquering Europe in a war of complete extermination. When published in Germany in 1995 the book became a bestseller—yet it was viciously censored in the rest of the West. Thousands of copies have been sold by TBR. Hardback, #282, 415 pages, *$40*.

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The Sharpeville Massacre

By John Tiffany

In 1960, one year before the declaration of the South African Republic, an event occurred at Sharpeville, a township in Transvaal, that would resonate around the world and forever after be used as anti-white propaganda.

Here is how the establishment corporation Time tells the tale:

> On March 21, 1960, the PAC [Pan Africanist Congress] led a demonstration against the much-hated passbook laws, which required black South Africans to show domestic travel permits whenever they ventured outside one of the bantustans. As protesters gathered outside a police station in the township of Sharpeville, south of Johannesburg, jumpy police officers panicked, fired into the unarmed crowd—and kept firing. The death toll for the Sharpeville Massacre was 69, with more than 180 others wounded.

The real story?

A mob of about 6,000 blacks, protesting against a law that compelled them to carry identification-passes allowing them to work in white areas, surrounded a police station—not "gathered outside" it.

The ostensibly "peaceful" demonstration turned ugly when a known criminal fired a shot at the station. Then a black woman inserted a gasoline-soaked rag into the fuel receptacle of a police vehicle and ignited it. The resultant explosion alarmed the small contingent of besieged policemen (already on edge due to the fact that nine young policemen, four of them black, had recently been hacked and burned to death by a mob near Durban).

The commander at Sharpeville ordered his men to be ready to shoot, but only if the mob broke down the fence—the last line of defense around the station. When the mob stormed through the fence, firing broke out, and 69 of the rioters were killed. The senior police commander, Lt. Col. Pienaar, later told a commission of inquiry: "The native [black] mentality does not allow for a peaceful demonstration. For them to gather [together] means violence."

In the aftermath, police collected truckloads of machetes, spears and clubs dropped by the fleeing, supposedly "unarmed" mob. Although the white Boers and Afrikaners, by virtue of their three centuries of contact with black Africans, could claim to know them better than any other white nation did, the Zionist-owned media's spin on events led to a worldwide perception that the white Africans were violent and thus international sanctions against them were necessary.

Without doubt, if the policemen at Sharpeville had not defended themselves, the "Sharpeville Massacre" would have been a slaughter not of civilians, but of policemen. But you would probably never have heard about it.

Incidentally, since 1994, over 1,600 white farmers have been tortured and killed by black criminal elements lurking in South Africa's rural areas. This figure is augmented by another 9,000-plus recorded attacks on a total farming population of 40,000—making the white South African farmer the highest at-risk-of-murder group on Earth. The world average murder rate is seven out of 100,000. For the South African farmer it is 313 out of 100,000.

Tell me again about the poor little victimized "natives" and the evil white supremacists in South Africa. ✦

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John Tiffany is an assistant editor of The Barnes Review. He has for decades been interested in diverse ethnic groups, ancient history, mathematics, science, real-life conspiracies and the problem of crime in our government. He holds a Bachelor of Science degree in biology from the University of Michigan and has studied comparative religions and mythologies.

The Hindenburg

What really happened to Hitler's zeppelin?

Most of us have seen the horrific photos or actual newsreel footage of the doomed dirigible *Hindenburg* crashing to earth in flames in 1937. The tragedy, which occurred at the U.S. Naval Air Station in Lakehurst, New Jersey, claimed the lives of 35 of the 97 passengers and crew and one person on the ground. The pride of national socialist Germany, the *Hindenburg* was the largest zeppelin ever created. Its loss was considered by Adolf Hitler's critics to be a major embarrassment for Germany. Was the massive airship sabotaged for that very reason?

By Philip Rife

The official cause of the 1937 *LZ129 Hindenburg* disaster was determined to be St. Elmo's fire, a rare form of static electricity which supposedly provided the spark that ignited the highly flammable hydrogen contained in the airship's massive gas bags. (The United States, the world's only commercial producer of helium, had refused to sell that non-flammable lifting gas to the *Hindenburg*'s German owners for political reasons).[1]

The American board of inquiry settled on St. Elmo's fire as the probable cause after eliminating a number of other possibilities, including engine sparks, structural failure and ball lightning. They reached this conclusion despite testimony from their own scientific experts that it was virtually impossible for St. Elmo's fire or any of these things to have caused the explosion.[2] In private, an entirely different explanation for the explosion was strongly suspected by both American and German investigators: sabotage.[3]

On May 6, 1937, the German zeppelin *LZ129 Hindenburg* exploded in flames as it was preparing to dock at the Lakehurst Naval Air Station in Jew Jersey. The exact cause of the explosion has been considered a mystery ever since. TBR contributing editorial board member Philip Rife—and many others—are convinced, however, the *Hindenburg* was sabotaged by enemies of the Third Reich.

Testifying at the inquiry into the disaster, the officer in charge of the Lakehurst Naval Air Station, Cmdr. Charles Rosendahl, said:

> The simplest way of having sabotaged the ship would have been to place in the gas cell trunk a device with some sort of time element which would cause flame to be propagated into [the] gas cells.
>
> The first issue of flame from such a device in a gas cell trunk would be upward, since that is the path of least resistance and the natural path for flame to take. That would account for the first appearance of flame on top of the ship.[4]

Rosendahl reiterated this view to an FBI agent who mentioned it in an internal memo to FBI director J. Edgar Hoover:

> Cmdr. Rosendahl stated that he was a personal friend of Hugo Eckener [the head of the German airship company]. According to Rosendahl, [Eckener] has stated to him confidentially that he is convinced that the *Hindenburg* met her fate due to the employment of sabotage, either on the part of communists or sympathizers with the anti-Nazi movement.
>
> Cmdr. Rosendahl informed us that he has always entertained the sabotage theory as being a logical cause for the destruction of the *Hindenburg*.[5]

A later internal FBI document summarizing the *Hindenburg* investigation suggested the U.S. Navy airship expert had acquired more specific information to buttress his belief that foul play was involved:

> Cmdr/ Rosendahl stated that he was of the opinion—due to various happenings that had been called to his attention—that there was a strong possibility that the fire which was ignited in this gas shaft at 62 ring was caused by an individual who attempted to perform an act of sabotage.[6]

According to the FBI, the view of sabotage was also shared by an American technical advisor to the inquiry, although he suspected a different mechanism:

> He was of the opinion that a carved-out bullet in which phosphorus had been placed struck the girder in the superstructure. Then the hydrogen would be touched off by the phosphorus, and the explosion would ensue.[7]

A tracer bullet might produce similar results without needing to strike part of the dirigible's superstructure, as the British demonstrated by destroying German zeppelins with tracer rounds during World War I. But its luminous flight path to the target would probably be

The *LZ129 Hindenburg* at Lakehurst Naval Air Station in 1936.

Hindenburg Facts

Builder: Zeppelin Company
Crew: 40 to 61
Capacity: 50–72 passengers
Fare: Approx. $400 U.S.
Maximum Speed: 85 mph
Length: 803.6 feet
Diameter: 135.1 feet
Engines: 4 Daimler-Benz DB 602 diesel engines
Power: 1,200 hp each
First Flight: March 4, 1936
Last Flight: May 3-6, 1937

visible to witnesses on the ground in the gathering darkness at Lakehurst. However, the sniper theory was lent some support in a letter received by the board of inquiry:

> While on the way to Toms River, I past [sic] two men in a high-priced car talking to a tall, rather poorly dressed one. He had a rifle, and when he saw me coming, he tried to conceal the rifle.
>
> A little later when I came back, they were still there, the tall man quickly hiding his rifle under his overcoat. I could hear one man in the car saying hide it quick. Evidently they were waiting for the airship *Hindenburg*. I wanted to ask if the airship had arrived, and stopped my car. They started in the opposite direction. The tall man then jumped in the car.
>
> The man with the rifle was about 30 years old [and] blond, while the two in the car were about 28 and 35, dark, typical Jewish looking.[8]

This incident takes on added significance in light of a report routed to the board of inquiry by the director of naval intelligence. It was summarized in an internal FBI memo at the time:

> Information has been obtained from a confidential informant to the effect that two days prior to the loss of the *Hindenburg*, this informant was in Atlantic City [New Jersey] where, while sitting on a flight of steps leading from the boardwalk to the beach near the Steel Pier, he overheard snatches of conversation between two men who were unaware of his presence.
>
> These two men were well dressed [and] spoke English, but when they became aware of the informant's proximity, they reverted to the use of a foreign language which sounded like either German or Yiddish.
>
> One of these men spoke of having recently come from abroad on a cargo vessel that "landed in New York at 43." Talking about the *Hindenburg*, one of the men said: "This will be her last trip. Everything, including the long-range tracers, is in readiness. Soon now, Hitler will not drive any more Jews out of Germany."[9]

The *Hindenburg* and her sister airships in the German dirigible fleet had achieved an unparalleled safety record prior to the disaster at Lakehurst. The *Hindenburg* had made 36 crossings of the Atlantic without incident, and was considered such a safe risk that Lloyd's of London insured her for a very modest premium.[10]

A writer for *Collier's* magazine who traveled on the *Hindenburg* the previous year observed:

> German dirigibles have flown nearly 1 million passengers without a fatality. It is the firm conviction of

this reporter, after close firsthand watching of their methods, that only a stroke of war or an unfathomable act of God will ever mar this safety record.[11]

Because a number of anonymous threats had recently been made against the *Hindenburg*, extraordinary precautions were taken on her final flight. Like all German dirigibles, the *Hindenburg*'s ladders and walkways were covered with rubber to prevent sparks, and crewmen wore special anti-static uniforms and crepe-soled shoes (with cloth instead of metal grommets for the laces). All matches, lighters and batteries were confiscated from passengers before boarding. Their luggage and personal items were minutely examined and X-rayed. Before departure, the airship was thoroughly searched, first by members of the crew and again by government security agents. The latter had specific instructions to look for bombs.[12]

One reason for such extraordinary precautions was that bombs had been found on other German craft in the recent past. Two years earlier, a bomb was discovered underneath a table in the passenger dining room of another dirigible, and a second explosive device had recently turned up aboard a German ocean liner.[13]

A memo to FBI director Hoover from the bureau's Philadelphia office the day after the *Hindenburg* disaster included the following:

> *The Daily Worker*, official organ of the Communist Party of America, in its issue of April 27, 1937 [nine days before the incident in Lakehurst] printed an article headlined "German Seamen's Union Organizer Speaks Friday." The article states that the organizer will tell how anti-Nazi seamen do perilous underground work aboard Reich liners plowing between New York and Germany.[14]

In addition, German intelligence agents narrowly missed apprehending a "suspicious" *Hindenburg* passenger the year before. The man in question was later discovered to be using a forged Swedish passport. A search of his hotel room revealed plans and technical drawings of the *Hindenburg* with X marks over several areas of the airship's gas cells.[15]

The surviving crewman nearest to the point of the initial explosion described a "bright blue-white flash" that he likened to a flashbulb, followed by a sound similar to a gas stove being lit.[16] And a member of a police bomb squad probing the wreckage of the *Hindenburg* found remnants of what could have been a bomb-triggering device. Chemical analysis showed it to be the remains of a small dry cell battery unlike any that were known to be aboard the ill-fated airship.[17]

Speculation as to who could have planted an explosive device on the *Hindenburg* has centered on two principal suspects—one of them a passenger, the other a member of the airship's crew.

The suspect passenger, a man named Joseph Spaeh, was a U.S. resident born in France. While touring Germany as an acrobat and comedian, he had reportedly aroused the suspicion of German intelligence by his association with anti-Hitler elements.[18]

Though all the other passengers had traveled to the airfield in Germany from their hotel by bus, Spaeh arrived by private car just before the *Hindenburg*'s departure. He was carrying a wrapped package which he opened at the request of security personnel to reveal a child's doll—a present, he said, for his daughter in America.

SPAEH AROUSES SUSPICION

During the flight to New Jersey, Spaeh aroused the suspicion of the *Hindenburg*'s crew because on several occasions he managed to gain access to a part of the airship that was off limits to unescorted passengers. Once, a crewman found him wandering unaccompanied in the interior of the ship. On another occasion, he slipped away from a tour being conducted by the ship's doctor on the pretext of visiting his dogs. The animals were being transported in the *Hindenburg*'s kennel—located just below the gas cell where the explosion is believed to have originated.[19]

One of the FBI memos cited earlier had this to say about Spaeh:

> According to the information that Eckener has received from various members of the crew, the rule that a passenger was not to be allowed out of the passenger quarters unless in company with a member of the crew was not strictly enforced in the case of a passenger by the name of Joseph Spaeh.
>
> According to Rosendahl, members of the crew informed Eckener that Spaeh had two dogs that were maintained in the freight room, which is located directly below gas cell No. 6. Further, that this passenger was allowed to go back and tend to these dogs at frequent intervals, either to feed them, water them or merely to pet them, and on these trips he was not ac-

companied by a member of the crew.

I was also informed by Commander Rosendahl that Joseph Spaeh is an acrobat by profession, and in connection therewith Rosendahl stated that it would take a fairly active man to climb the rigging separating gas cells in order to gain access to the gas shaft.

The FBI agent's memo indicated Cmdr. Rosendahl wasn't alone in suspecting Spaeh:

> It is the opinion of Cmdr. Rosendahl, as well as certain members of the Board of Inquiry, that it was entirely possible that Joseph Spaeh might have placed either a flammable substance in the gas shaft or placed a timing device which would have ignited the mixture in the gas shaft.[20]

We know that the FBI investigated Joseph Spaeh, but we don't know most of what they learned. An internal bureau memo dated May 25, 1937, was recently released in response to a Freedom of Information Act request.

The memo begins:

> It has been determined that Joseph Spaeh had access to the aft portion of the airship to tend to two dogs which he owned and which were confined in the freight room. Some suspicion has attached itself to Spaeh, as at various times he was in the stern of the ship unaccompanied.

The rest of the page, along with the entire remainder of the FBI's report on Spaeh, was blacked out and withheld from FOIA release. The law requires that any government agency withholding information from FOIA release cite the reason for the exemption. The FBI stated the information on Spaeh was withheld "in the interest of national defense or foreign policy."[21]

When thunderstorms unexpectedly delayed the *Hindenburg*'s scheduled arrival time at Lakehurst—a development which would presumably cause considerable concern to anyone who knew a time bomb had been planted aboard the airship—survivors recalled that Joseph Spaeh had appeared "particularly restless."[22]

One factor weighing against the idea of Spaeh or any other passenger being able to smuggle a bomb aboard the *Hindenburg* was

***The Hindenburg*'s passenger quarters** featured observation windows on both the port and starboard sides that opened for fresh air and photograph taking. Above is a photo of *Hindenburg*'s promenade deck.

The Ultimate Airborne Luxury

Readers for whom the word "airship" conjures up a mental image of the Goodyear blimp will be surprised to learn how luxurious travel was aboard one of the giant German dirigibles of the 1930s. The *Hindenburg* was almost three football fields long. She could accommodate up to 70 passengers in a style comparable to the finest ocean liners of the day, but carried them across the Atlantic in less time and without the rolling motion of ocean waves. In fact, the pilot had to keep the airship stable within 3 degrees or items might begin to slide off the dinner tables and counters. The *Hindenburg*'s deluxe appointments included staterooms (each equipped with its own toilet and hot and cold running water), showers, a bar, lounges (complete with an aluminum piano), a library, a dance floor with bandstand and a dining room serviced by a fully equipped galley. Sumptuous meals, prepared on board by a skilled chef, were served on fine china atop linen tablecloths. To guard against the danger of fire, passengers wishing to smoke entered a sealed smoking room where they had their smoking material lit for them by a steward using an electric heated-filament lighter kept chained inside the room. The same steward saw to it that no lit materials left the smoking room.

the thorough inspection their belongings were subjected to before departure. No such impediment existed for members of the airship's crew, however.

After the tragedy, German investigators were able to build a strong circumstantial case that one crewman in particular possessed the method, motive and opportunity to have carried out an act of sabotage against the *Hindenburg*.

Erich Spehl was known to have associated with opponents of the Hitler government. In fact, fellow crewmembers had been concerned for some time that the young man had fallen under the spell of his lover, an older woman with communist connections.

Spehl was a serious amateur photographer, and as such would have had a working knowledge of flashbulbs, including their potential to be triggered by a small battery to cause an explosion of the highly flammable hydrogen in the airship's gas cells.

In addition, Spehl was one of the few crewmen whose job routinely took him to the area of the ship where the explosion is believed to have originated. When the detonation occurred, however, he managed to be at the opposite end of the craft, as far away from the explosion site as it was possible to be.[23]

An American researcher claimed to have discovered information documenting the fact that Spehl had secretly made plans to hide out in New York City after the *Hindenburg* landed.

According to a 1972 wire service story:

> The device was planted by a rigger, Eric Spehl, an ardent Catholic who hated Hitler and wanted to destroy the *Hindenburg* as a symbol of Nazi might and German technology.
>
> Spehl, aided by a left-wing girlfriend, planned the explosion and timed it to occur after he and most of the others aboard had left the Hindenburg. But the scheduled docking was delayed by a thunderstorm. The device went off as the *Hindenburg* was tying up at the mooring mast.[24]

If one of these two suspected individuals planted a bomb that killed 36 people, he apparently took his secret with him to the grave. Joseph Spaeh was among the survivors of the tragedy, escaping with only a broken heel bone suffered when he leapt from the burning airship. Erich Spehl was less lucky.

Although he escaped the flaming craft alive, he was severely burned and died a few hours later in the temporary emergency hospital set up at the airfield.[25]

Finally, the incendiary bullet and timebomb scenarios are not necessarily mutually exclusive. The former could conceivably have been a backup plan in the event the latter was discovered or failed to go off, or there might have been separate, unrelated plots to destroy the *Hindenburg* (perhaps even including parallel plots by Joseph Spaeh and Erich Spehl).

We may never know with certainty who or what brought down the *Hindenburg*, but an examination of all the available evidence clearly points to sabotage as the most likely explanation. ✦

ENDNOTES:

1 *Wings of Mystery,* Dale M. Titler, Tower Publications, New York, N.Y., 1966.
2 *Who Destroyed the Hindenburg?* by A.A. Hoehling, Little, Brown & Company, New York, N.Y., 1962.
3 *The Hindenburg* by Michael M. Mooney, Bantam Books, 1970.
4 *Who Destroyed the Hindenburg?* by A.A. Hoehling, Little, Brown & Company, New York, N.Y., 1962.
5 FBI memo.
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10 *The Encyclopedia of Unsolved Crimes* by Daniel Cohen.
11 *The Hindenburg* by Michael M. Mooney, Bantam Books, 1970.
12 *Ibid.*
13 *Ibid.*
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22 *The Hindenburg* by Michael M. Mooney, Bantam Books, 1970.
23 *Wings of Mystery,* Dale M. Titler, Tower Publications, New York, N.Y., 1966.
24 Associated Press, February 1972.
25 *The Hindenburg* by Michael M. Mooney, Bantam Books, 1970.

Philip Rife earned a journalism degree from Penn State University and served in the U.S. Air Force. The author of nine books and numerous historical articles, his most recent book is *Bones of Contention: Uncovering the Hidden Truth About America's Lost Race of Giants.* Mr. Rife reviewed the book *The Ancient Giants Who Ruled America: The Missing Skeletons and the Great Smithsonian Cover-Up* in the March/April edition of TBR. The book (softcover, 357 pages, $21) is sold by American Free Press and is available by calling 1-888-699-6397 toll free M-Th, 9 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. PT.

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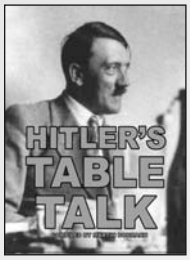

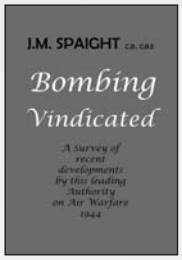

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Allies Suppress Artistic Expression, Free Speech During, After WWII

During World War II, Franklin Roosevelt and Winston Churchill believed they were not only waging a ground and air war but a battle for the minds of the people of Europe. England, France and the United States, in particular, however, were actually waging a war against free thought, free speech and free expression. Poets, writers, artists and other maverick thinkers were brutally persecuted for their beliefs during and after the war, many of them receiving death sentences for voicing anything but the obligatory hatred of fascism, national socialist Germany, fascist Italy or Adolf Hitler, in particular.

By Joaquin Bochaca

Today it is a relatively well-known fact that the blacklists against artists and European intellectuals accused, rightly or wrongly, of being "Nazis" or pro-Nazis were drafted long before the lists of war criminals—except, of course, the first list, which included members of the German government.

Louis Marschalsko says:

> These conquerors of the world who came to the vanquished Germany from the United States and were, almost all of them, communist fanatics, compiled these lists and brought them when they came as press attachés and propagandists of the U.S. Army. But even though they wore the uniform of the American Army, they did not represent the spirit of Jefferson, but the vengeful and intolerant spirit of Jewish chauvinism. . . . These people were pursuing only one goal: to destroy the intellectual competence of the social classes and professionals and reduce the intolerable superiority of the Christian way of life.[1]

Winston Churchill and Franklin D. Roosevelt said that in addition to the fight in the trenches, another struggle was taking place—for the freedom of mankind and the human spirit. Nevertheless, blacklisting, censorship, prohibition from pursuing professions and artistic careers, muzzling of the truth and intellectual terrorism pure and simple were implemented in Europe—the creator of almost all the cultures that the world has seen—not only by the Cheka that followed the Red Army, but also by the ex-

> "Blacklisting, censorship, prohibition from pursuing professions and artistic careers, muzzling of the truth and intellectual terrorism occurred with the full approval of the Western democracies."

press wish of the governments of the Western democracies. These blacklists included men such as Ferdinand Sauerbruch, the greatest medical genius of the century, and Wilhelm Furtwangler, the greatest orchestral conductor.

In addition, world-renowned musicians such as Richard Strauss, Herbert von Karajan, CIemens Krauss, Julius Patzak, Walter Gieseking, Vasa Prihoda, Hans Pfitzner, Paul Linke, Karl Böhm, Werner Krauss; great sculptors such as Joseph Thorak and Arno Breker, whose works were destroyed by the barbarians of "liberty"; actors and filmmak-

ers such as Emil Jannings, Theo Lingen, Leni Riefenstahl; the Czech tenor Leo Slezak, who retired in 1934, but who went to jail for the fact that he resided in Germany and had been a supporter of Hitler; Fredl Weiss, a well-known comedian, who had often made jokes about Hitler—all had to appear before the courts of the "liberators."

The terrorism of these "liberators" knew no bounds even in the face of an intellectual genius of the stature of Gerhardt Hauptmann, suspect for having dared to write a few mournful lines expressing his sorrow over the fate of Dresden. Erwin Guido Kolbenhayer's books were not allowed to be published. Even the dead were included in these blacklists, like Heinrich George, who had been captured by the Soviets and died in a concentration camp. All German artists and intellectuals were purged, to a greater or lesser extent. The purification reached even sports figures such as ex-boxer Max Schmelling, who was falsely accused of being a torturer in a concentration camp.

After the war, in East Germany, the leader of this purge of intellectuals, artists and others was communist Gerhard Eisler. In the West, Dwight Eisenhower led the charge against free speech, free thought and artistic expression. Constantly inspiring him in that task were three individuals who were later unmasked as crypto-communists: Cedric Henri Belfrage, James Aaronson and Moses Kagan.[2] The four—Eisler, Belfrage, Aaronson and Kagan—belonged to the "foreign element, parasitic, alien in the West," which was denounced by Francis Parker Yockey.

ITALIAN ARTISTS PERSECUTED

The purge of intellectuals was, of course, not confined to Germany. It was not just Germany that was the enemy of the Powers That Be: It was Europe and what it represented. Thus, in Italy, Gioacchino Volpe was sentenced to death *in absentia*; writers such as Julius Evola, Giovanni Gentile, Roberto Farinacci (both murdered by partisans) and Francesco Maria Barracu were condemned to many years of ostracism.

Tremendous, as well, was the intellectual repression in Hungary. Laszlo Endre, a poet who ended his days in a cell of the famous Czech Andrassy Ut 60—a famous communist prison in Budapest, now a museum called the "House

Jacques Benoist-Mechin was a French intellectual and historian whose multi-volume history of the German army, written in 1936, became required reading for students of the day. Benoist-Mechin had great admiration for strong leaders and supported Hitler's dream of a new, united Europe. He was thus an ardent supporter of the generally pro-German Vichy government of WWII France. When France fell to the Germans in 1941, Benoist-Mechin became an enthusiastic "collaborator." As he put it: "A defeated country has the choice of either submitting to a conqueror or of being together with it; I chose to be with it." After Germany was defeated by the Western Allies in 1944 and France was "liberated," Benoist-Mechin was arrested. In 1947 he was sentenced to death for his political views. However, his sentence was commuted, and in 1954 he was finally released. Gen. Leon Degrelle drew heavily upon the work of Benoist-Mechin while writing his epic tome *Hitler Democrat* (softcover, 531 pages, #622, $30 plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. from TBR). At top Benoist-Mechin is shown (second from left in business suit) with French military officers. Inset: Benoist-Mechin after the war.

of Terror"—wrote in his letter of farewell: "The Protocols of the Elders of Zion are authentic."[3] There was not a single writer or artist of a certain standing who had exercised his art and profession before the "liberation" who would not end up in jail or executed. The same applies to Romania, Bulgaria and the unfortunate Poland.

FRANCE JOINS THE PURGE

It was, perhaps, in France that the purge claimed the most victims—apart from Germany, of course. Figures of the intellectual stature of Charles Maurras and Henri Béraud were sentenced to life imprisonment. Brasillach, the exquisite poet, was sentenced to death after an unfair trial. So was the writer and journalist Georges Suarez. Jean Hérold-Paquis, host of Radio Paris, Jean Luchaire, chief editor of the *Temps Nouveaux* newspaper, and the novelist Paul Chack met the same fate. Pierre-Antoine Cousteau and Lucien Rebatet were sentenced to death but the sentence was commuted to life imprisonment until, after seven years in prison, they were pardoned by then-President Vincent Auriol.

Urbain Gohier forced the court to go to some trouble: he could not move from his hospital bed because of his paralysis. Not to be denied, the judges moved there and sentenced him to life imprisonment.

Jean Drault was sentenced to 30 years of forced labor for having written half a dozen "anti-Semitic" articles in his youth.

Some writers escaped the judges: Drieu La Rochelle committed suicide on March 15, 1945, when an investigation against him was opened. Louis-Ferdinand Céline, a refugee in Denmark, would be only lightly penalized for contempt when he was tried five years later. He had already spent two years in prison in the country where he had applied for asylum. Alphonse de Châteaubriant, former director of the weekly pro-national socialist newspaper *La Gerbe*, lived underground in Austria, where he died in 1951. Raymond Abellio, sentenced to 20 years hard labor *in absentia*, would be pardoned in 1952 after six years of exile in Switzerland.

The intellectual terrorism would be completed by the action of a self-titled "Committee of National Writers," at whose head appeared Jean-Paul Sartre and Francois Mauriac.[4] Jean Queval, a mediocre writer, would take revenge on colleagues infinitely superior to him by writing a list of "collaborationist authors," who then, for a long time, would be banned from newspapers, newsrooms, publishers and printers. The impressive list included, among many others: Jean Cocteau, Sidonie-Gabrielle Colette, Sacha Guitry, Jean Anouilh, Jacques Audiberti, Henry de Montherlant, Pierre Benoit, Jacques Boulenger, Paul Morand, Maurice Rostand, Henry Troyat,[6] Bertrand de Jouvenel, Pierre Varenne and Jacques Benoist-Méchin.

The latter was sentenced to death, then pardoned. Also sentenced to death, *in absentia*, was the fine writer Abel Bonnard, who found political asylum in Spain until his death. Countless journalists from both Paris and the provinces were victims of the intellectual purge, which lasted for three long years.[6]

A journalist, or, more accurately, a hack, Madeleine Jacob, nicknamed "the Hyena"—who, despite being Jewish, had not been disturbed during the German occupation—distinguished herself in her work as an informer, depriving many of her colleagues of bread and sometimes of their liberty.

"The French intelligentsia received a terrible blow from which it would never completely recover."

The sage Alexis Carrel was arrested, and it was announced that he would be tried as a "collaborator and racist." But "justice" was denied its prey in this case, as Carrel, in a precarious state of health, died in the prison hospital. The democratic French inquisitors do not forgive the "sin of racism." For this reason the great ethnologist Georges Montandon would be sentenced to death and shot. Georges Claude, one of the key figures of European science, was sentenced, at 75 years old, to five years in prison.

The purging reached such a paroxysm of fury and stupidity that even such popular figures as the singer Maurice Chevalier, actor Louis Jouvet and boxer Georges Carpentier would be fined for performing before the volunteer SS Division Charlemagne.

The French intelligentsia received a terrible blow from which it would never completely recover. The writer Georges Bernanos, one of the few who was not harmed by the zeal of the purgers, had the candor and the courage to write:

I say that France has never known a system as mediocre as that which, in 1945, was imposed on the country by its "liberators," and which has not ceased to prostitute afterward, in its favor, the word "liberation." Never has the lowest and most vulgar corruption reached such a degree—not of cynicism, in which there is something of bitter defiance—but of almost childish, infantile thoughtlessness in the pursuit of position, the smothering of scandal and the obscene display of satisfied mediocrity.[7]

BELGIUM, HOLLAND & LUXEMBOURG

In Belgium, the intellectual cleansing began with the murder of journalist Paul Colin, director of the great weekly *Cassandra*. Jules L'host, editor of that newspaper, was sentenced to life imprisonment but, at the request of the judge advocate, was tried for a second time and sentenced to death in February 1945. The same thing happened to another journalist, Joseph Streel, editor of *Le Pays Réel*, who was also sentenced to life imprisonment. The judge advocate again obtained a retrial, and he was sentenced to death. The same thing happened to Robert Poulet, perhaps the best of the Belgian novelists: first sentenced to life imprisonment; retrial and a death sentence, although he got a reprieve.

Also sentenced to death were the journalists Victor Meulenyzer and "Jam," the satiric cartoonist, although the latter was pardoned. Other writers who had problems with the purgers were the celebrated novelist Georges Simenon and the playwright and essayist Félicien Marceau.

An example of the intolerance of the time is the case of the cartoonist Hergé, the famous creator of "Tintin," hero of children's stories. Under German occupation, two of his comic books, *Tintin in America* and *The Black Island*, were banned by the Germans because America was presented too positively in them.[8]

Nevertheless, they allowed Hergé to publish his cartoons in the newspaper *Le Soir* in Brussels. This was enough to cause his arrest by the patriotic militia. Hergé found himself unable to exercise his profession for two years.

In Holland the purgers did not get lost in details: All the journalists who had written during the occupation were expelled from their newspapers, but the number convicted was minimal.

In Luxembourg there were four executions. One of the victims was Prof. Damien Kratzenberg, director of *Volkdeutsche Bewegung*, who was not accused of any inhumane act, but had opted for the Germanization of the grand duchy in his books. We have said before and will repeat again: The crime of opinion is very frowned upon in the so-called democracies.

THE FATE OF KNUT HAMSUN IN NORWAY

In general, the intellectual purge presented similar characteristics in all the Occidental countries. Some individual cases, however, merit special attention. The case of Knut Hamsun, for example. Hamsun, winner of the Nobel Prize

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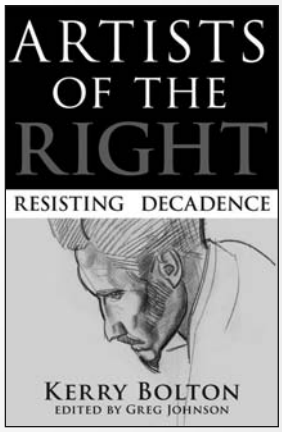


for literature, in a time when such an award was still of real significance, was generally recognized as the greatest contemporary Scandinavian writer. Hamsun, certainly, supported the Quisling government and was adamantly anti-Soviet. On one occasion he requested an audience with Hitler to request the recall from Norway of Gauleiter Josef Terboven, who execrated all Norwegians, whether loyal to the exiled king or to Quisling. According to Paul Serant: "The audience was a bitter disappointment for the writer, as the Fuehrer was lost in general considerations and paid no attention to the proposals of the writer. Despite this disappointing experience, Hamsun was not swayed from his convictions."[9]

When the world learned of the death of Hitler, a few days before the capitulation of the Third Reich, Hamsun published the following tribute to the late Fuehrer:

> I am not worthy to raise my voice about Hitler; his life and his actions do not invite mere sentimental words. He was a warrior for mankind and a prophet of the gospel of justice for all nations. He was a reformer of the highest rank, and it was his historical fate that he had to carry out his work in a time of unprecedented brutality—a brutality that eventually killed him. So, it seems, must the average European consider Hitler; and we, his supporters, we now bow our heads before his memory.

"After the war, artists and intellectuals from all the vanquished nations felt the wrath of Western censors."

As soon as Germany surrendered, Hamsun was arrested. Brought to trial, he was sentenced to 30 days in jail and declared a "national disgrace." On leaving the prison, at the age of 86, he was subjected to the outrage of being interned in a psychiatric asylum.

His wife, who never participated in politics, was sentenced to three years hard labor.

THE SAGA OF AMERICAN EZRA POUND

Another particularly shameful case was that of Ezra Pound, the best American writer of his era and one of the greatest geniuses of contemporary literature. The war found him in Italy, where he lived. He spoke on Italian radio, accusing Roosevelt, Churchill and international high finance of having caused the war. Pound was taken prisoner by his countrymen. Not only was he imprisoned, but he underwent torture. After having been put in a cell on death row, he was locked in a cage in the middle of a field. The people of the area, duly instructed by communist cells, came to file past him, covering him with insults and spit. He was then transferred to a cell, completely isolated and dark, remaining therein several months before being sent back to the United States.

Upon arriving in his homeland he was delivered to a committee of psychiatrists, who ordered his detention in a mental hospital. Pound continued to write, however, and his works were sufficient to show that his mental state was not as it was purported to be. Finally, in 1958, after a vigorous campaign by several writers with Ernest Hemingway at the helm, Pound was allowed to leave the asylum.

ENGLAND'S OWN REPRESSION

England, the home of liberalism, also experienced the fight against the intellectuals and against freedom of opinion. The strangest case was that of John Amery. He belonged to the best of British society, and his father, Lord Amery, was part of Churchill's cabinet as minister of Indian Affairs. The young John Amery was a journalist in Spain and remained there until 1940. He then went to France, where he became acquainted with the French leaders Marcel Deat and Jacques Doriot. He presented a series of radio lectures directed at his homeland, inviting the English people to depose Churchill and make peace with Germany. He then enlisted in the Saint George Legion, i.e., the British Free Corps or the British Waffen SS, to fight against the Soviets.

In his trial, which took place on Nov. 28, 1945, Amery said he would not recognize the right to judge him of a court that was more Jewish than English. Consequently, he did not respond to any of the questions by the court nor bother to explain his motives.

Sentenced to death, he was hanged a few weeks later. He was 33 years old. His fate had no impact whatsoever on the political career of his father, who remained colonial secretary of India until his party lost the elections and the cabinet was dissolved.

William Joyce, whom the English called "Lord Haw-Haw," the son of an Irish father and English mother, was

born in New York. From a very young age he lived in England, and he joined Oswald Mosley's British Union of Fascists, although in 1937 he broke with it to create a splinter group called the British National Socialist Party. In 1939 he moved to Germany and applied for German citizenship, which he quickly obtained. He was the main commentator on German radio broadcasts aimed at England. He never attacked his former homeland. He only advised his former countrymen to urge their government to make peace with Germany and join it in fighting Bolshevism. Captured by the British at the end of the war, he was sentenced to death for "treason" and hanged.

Setting aside the fact that we do not understand how a supposed "democracy" can condemn someone for advising them to make peace,[10] the fact remains that a foreigner such as Joyce, a naturalized German, can hardly be a "traitor."

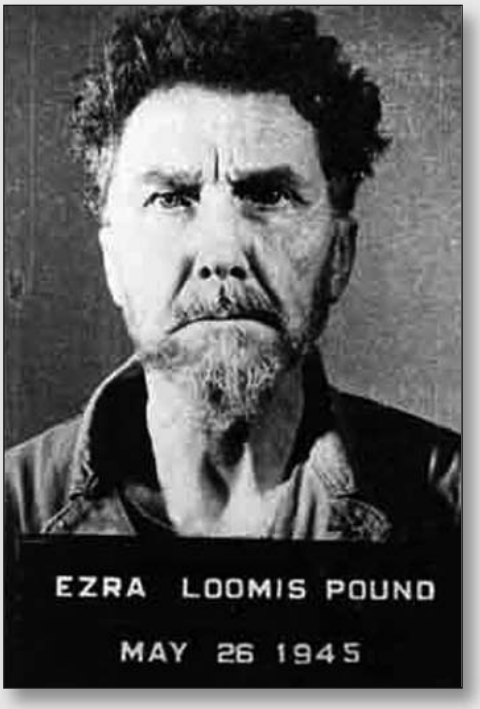
Chuter Ede, British secretary of state for information, stated that the number of British accused of treason and collaboration with the enemy amounted to 125.[11]

Among the British who were accused of treason, the case of the famous novelist P.G. Wodehouse should be noted. On June 15, 1941, the BBC accused the novelist of having "prostrated himself at the feet of Hitler" and having "sold his honor in exchange for a comfortable life." This information aroused deep indignation in the country, in which Wodehouse was one of the most popular writers. Some pilots of the Royal Air Force—it is unknown whether authorized or not—left on a mission to bomb the house of Wodehouse in Touquet, but destroyed, by mistake, the house of a neighbor.

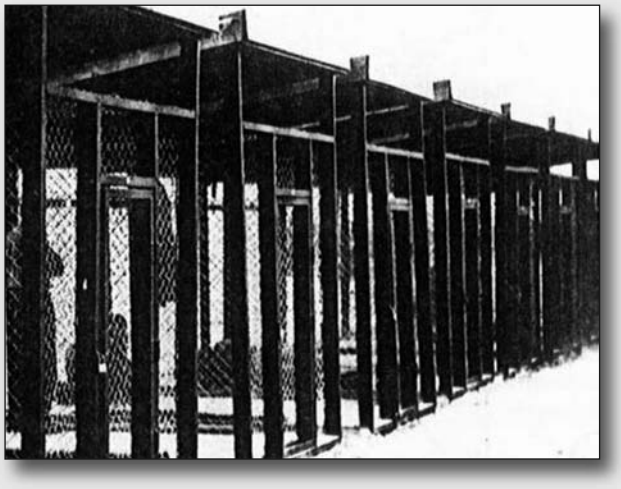
Wodehouse had lived for several years in France. In reality, the novelist simply recorded some lectures in which he recounted, with his usual grace, some of his adventures, and especially those of 1940 in occupied France and later in the Free Zone, ruled by the Vichy regime.

The Germans spread those talks in a series of programs destined for Britain. The massive support of his English counterparts, especially Evelyn Waugh, saved Wodehouse from going to jail.[12]

Another case that became famous was that of the writer Sisley Huddleston, an English writer of great quality, although silenced by the censure of the postwar era. This Englishman was living on the Riviera when the war broke out and, says Paul Serant,[13] "was one of those Englishmen who make France their second home," as was also the case



Above, a "mug shot" of Ezra Pound taken at the time of his internment at the Army Disciplinary Training Center in Italy. Below, the open air cages in Pisa, where Pound was imprisoned by the American military for 25 days, until, they alleged, his mind snapped. Of course he wasn't crazy at all; he just held a different opinion about who the "good guys" were in World War II. Pound was banished to St. Elizabeth's mental asylum/hospital in Washington, D.C. in 1945. He was finally released in 1958 after 13 years of federal punishment.



with G.K. Chesterton. In 1940, after the French defeat, he refused to return to England. "It seemed to me," he wrote, evoking that period, "that this was the end of my life. . . . Without ceasing to be English, I had at that time the conviction of being more French than English."

Huddleston opposed the policies of Churchill, whom he called a murderer after the English attack on the French fleet at Mers-el-Kebir. But then 40 million Frenchmen called Churchill a murderer at that time. Huddleston requested and obtained French nationality. At the time of the "liberation" of France, he took refuge in Monaco, but the authorities of the principality agreed to his extradition by the French. Huddleston was sentenced to five years in prison for "sympathy for the occupiers," which was not true because Huddleston was rather in favor of the basically anti-German politics of Marshal Philippe Pétain.

EVEN IN NEUTRAL SWITZERLAND . . .

The psychosis of the persecution of intellectuals reached even the neutral countries.

In Switzerland, for example, journalist and writer Georges Oltramare was sentenced to three years in prison for having written in his Geneva magazine *Le Pilori* that the main enemy of Europe was Bolshevism. As for Frank Burri, writer and leader of the Nationale Bewegung des Schweitz, which demanded democratic general elections in Switzerland to consult cantons on whether they wanted to remain part of the Helvetic Union or preferred to join France, Germany or Italy, he was sentenced to 20 years imprisonment.

This harshness of the Swiss judicial authorities contrasted powerfully with the magnanimity shown to the other side. For example, the authorities of Graubünden amnestied the Israelite David Frankfurter, convicted and confessed murderer of Wilhelm Gustloff, the president of the Association of German Residents in Switzerland. For a murderer, amnesty. For a writer, jail. And this, in a neutral country.[14] ✦

ENDNOTES:

1 Louis Marschalsko, *World Conquerors*.

2 *Ibid.*

3 *Ibid.*

4 Both Mauriac and Sartre had sought and obtained the favor of the occupation authorities, but they were able to sniff out in time the winds of military and political change in 1943 .

5 Troyat was Jewish. He was that unheard-of thing, a pro-Nazi Jew.

6 As late as 1960, the Romanian writer Vintila Horia, whom a literary jury had awarded the "Goncourt Prize," had his prize withdrawn because the "France-Israel Committee" dragged out a few articles written by him 20 years earlier, and judged to be anti-Semitic.

7 "*L'Intransigeant*," Paris, 13-III-1948.

8 Guilty of that ridiculous order was the head of the occupation troops, General von Falkenhausen—who, on the other hand, allowed much leeway to the gunmen of the "resistance." It is curious, but undeniable: where the occupation was led by members of the NSDAP there were fewer problems than when a hyper-nationalistic general with a monocle was in charge of these functions.

9 Paul Serant: *The Fate of the Vanquished*, 301.

10 Many journalists and nearly half of U.S. senators suggested some years ago that the United States make peace with Vietnam and, to our knowledge, none of them were hanged.

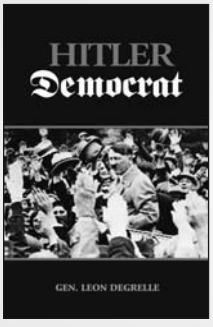
11 *The Times*, London, 11-IV-1946.

12 Nevertheless, for some years Wodehouse was subjected to a total "blackout." His books were removed from public libraries and his works were no longer published. Wodehouse moved to the United States, where he rounded off a most fruitful literary career.

13 Paul Serant: *The Fate of the Vanquished*, 233-4.

14 During the war Switzerland had generously hosted anti-Nazi and anti-Fascist refugees, and about 25,000 Israelites of all nationalities. In early 1945 Europeans threatened by anti-fascist purges believed they could benefit from the same hospitality. They were wrong. Mrs. Mussolini was denied entry. So was Jean Herold-Paquis, who was delivered to the French, knowing that he would be shot.

Joaquin Bochaca, Esq. is undoubtedly the premier Revisionist author in the Spanish-language world. Bochaca, an attorney with a hard-hitting prose, is also a literary theorist and translator of Ezra Pound from the English and Hermann Hesse from the German. He also speaks and translates French, but above all else, this Barcelona resident is a lover of Catalan and of his native Catalonia. This and other valuable articles by Mr. Bochaca have been translated by ***Miss Margaret Huffstickler***, a talented linguist versed in several European languages. She is also a gifted vocalist.



Hitler Democrat by Gen. Leon Degrelle

Belgian Waffen-SS General Leon Degrelle was the last surviving major figure from World War II. He had seen war up close on the Russian front and had been praised and decorated by Adolf Hitler himself. Degrelle—who was forced to flee for his life to Spain at the end of World War II—was a unique intellect and a brilliant writer. In *Hitler Democrat* Degrelle gives us an exquisitely written and highly detailed history of Adolf Hitler's rise to political power, his battles with Ernst Roehm and his ultimate ascension to the chancellorship—peppered along the way with Degrelle's amazing wit and wisdom. *Hitler Democrat* (softcover, 546 pages, #622, $30 plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. Outside U.S. email sales@barnesreview.org for S&H) is available by calling 1-877-773-9077 toll free or writing TBR, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003. See more books and videos at www.barnesreview.com.

KNUT HAMSUN: THE SOUL OF NORWAY

KNUT HAMSUN, known by the moniker "the Soul of Norway," was an extremely popular writer and poet. A product of a hardworking Norwegian farming family, Hamsun was not afraid to tackle any social issue. For instance, he believed that Western man had become too greedy, too materialistic, too uncivilized and too far removed from the land. He was also concerned about the mass integration of non-whites into the West. These ideas, of course, put him at odds with WWII's victors.

By Stephen Goodson

Knut Hamsun[2] ranks as one of the most influential and innovative European authors of all time. His attachment to the land and family as a counterpoint to industrialization and consumerism, and his literary reflections thereon, have lost none of their validity today.

Hamsun was born on Aug. 4, 1859 as Knud Pedersen in Lom, Gulbrandsal, in south-central Norway. He was the fourth son of seven children of an impoverished peasant family. In 1868, at the age of nine, he was sent to work on the farm of his uncle, Hans Olsen, at Hamsund, north of the Arctic Circle. His uncle also ran the local post office and library, where Hamsun had an opportunity to educate himself. He was ill treated by his uncle, which he later claimed to have caused him chronic nervous difficulties.

In 1874, aged 15, he escaped back to his parents' home in Lom, where he was employed in a variety of occupations, which included working as a store clerk, pedlar, shoemaker's apprentice, assistant to a sheriff and elementary schoolteacher.

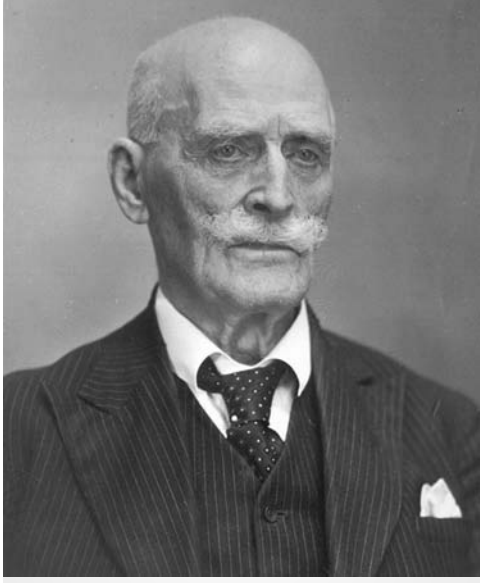
In 1876 he became apprenticed to a ropemaker, and a year later he had his first novel, *Den Gaadefulde. En kjoerlighedshistorie fra Nordland* ("The Enigmatic Person: A Love Story from the Northland"), published, but it received little consideration.

In the 1880s, large numbers of Norwegians were emigrating to America and he traveled there twice, first in 1882. He spent several years working, mainly in Minnesota and Wisconsin, and traversing the country, often identifying himself with workers and social outcasts. He soon became disillusioned with America, with what he saw as its lack of civilization and its obsession with materialism. In 1889 he wrote about his experiences in *Fra det moderne Amerikas Aandslev* ("From the Cultural Life of Modern America"), where he expressed his contempt for the mob politics of democracy and the worshipping of mammon. He was deeply concerned about the presence of the Negro population and advocated its repatriation.[3] He described the War Between the States as a war by Northern capitalists against aristocrats and wrote that: "Instead of founding an intellectual elite, America has established a mulatto stud farm."[4]

His first work to receive widespread recognition was *Sult* ("Hunger," 1890), a semi-autobiographical account of an itinerant wanderer, who suffers both intellectual and physical hunger in the cities, but recovers and is rejuvenated in the bucolic world of fields and forests. He would repeat this theme in his later novels *Mysterier* ("Mysteries," 1892), the naturalist ode "Pan" (1894) and *Under Hostsjoernen—En Vandrers Fortoelling* ("Under the Autumn Star: One Hiker's Prediction," 1896).

Hamsun was severely disturbed and outraged by the calculated, vindictive and cruel treatment meted out by

the English on the innocent Boer farmers of southern Africa in the Jewish-instigated Anglo-Boer War (1899-1902)[5]. In an unbelievably cruel scorched-earth policy, the Boers' homesteads were razed to the ground, their cattle were slaughtered (mainly by cutting their tendons "to save ammunition"), and their women were raped. Twenty-five towns and their contents were destroyed; 136,000 women and children were herded into 46 concentration camps and housed in tents, where in some camps during winter, temperatures plummeted. More than 27,920[6] of them died of starvation and exposure, of whom 22,074 (79%) were under the age of 16. Henceforth Hamsun would adopt an anti-English stance for the rest of his life.



Knut Hamsun, (1859-1952) was awarded the Nobel Prize in Literature in 1920, but that didn't save him from the vindictiveness of the victors after WWII.

In *En Vandrer spiller med Sordin* ("A Wanderer Plays on Muted Strings," 1909) Hamsun started to introduce political themes, viewing the migration of country folk to the cities, not as a form of progress, but as a debasement of both their soul and morals.

In "A Word to Us," he condemned the dependency on tourism as a degrading form of employment, and advocated not only a return to the land, but the cessation of emigration, particularly to America.

Hamsun was supportive of Germany in World War I and viewed the Germans as a *herrenvolk* (a superior people), who shared a common culture and heritage with Norway. Not surprisingly, his books were immensely popular in Germany.

In 1917 he wrote *Markens Grode* ("Growth of the Soil"), a novel that evinces Hamsun's vision of how an ideal society should function in a rural environment. This work created a worldwide sensation, and 18,000 copies of the first edition were sold out in three weeks. It was this novel that resulted in him being awarded the Nobel Prize for literature in 1920.[7]

In 1918 Hamsun bought a rundown manor house, "Norholm," and 800 acres situated between Lillesand and Grimstad. He lived there with his second wife, an actress, Marie (*nee* Andersen), who was 27 years younger than he, and his four children, sons Tore and Arild and daughters Elinor and Cecilia. With the prize money he had won, he was able to restore the house and turn the property into a model dairy farm.

In between his many farming activities, Hamsun completed his *Konerne ved Vandposten* ("The Woman at the Pump"), in which he criticized the over-intellectualization of an urban existence and a return to the normality of rural life. In the "August" trilogy published in 1930, he continued to explore these themes of alienation, spiritual impoverishment and hopelessness in an urban environment. It may also be mentioned that Hamsun was against any notions of what is today known as feminism.

Hamsun received a number of other awards, including honorary membership of the Moscow Arts Theater, after the performance of his play *Livet I Vold* ("In the Grip of Life"), which had been written in 1910, and the Goethe Institute Prize in 1934. However, he rarely accepted prize money and refused numerous doctorates in literature, explaining that he was a farmer and an author, and did not have an academic background.

Along with the rest of the developed world, Norway was severely affected by the artificially created "Great Depression"[8] of the 1930s, with unemployment rising to 30.8% in 1932—the second highest in the world after Denmark at 31.7%.[9]

In response to this situation of economic misery, violent strikes and unrest, a former minister of defense (1931-33), Vidkun Quisling, established a new political party, Nasjonal Samling (National Gathering), in May 1933. He sought to address this chaotic situation, which had been aggravated by moral decadence, political expediency and racial degradation, by unifying the Norwegian people with the implementation of a program of reconstruction based on social equality, in which the peasant farmer would play a central role.[10]

Quisling had previously assisted the famous explorer Fridtjof Nansen in a relief program in Ukraine from 1921 to 1923, and he was thus fully apprised of the horrors of Jewish Bolshevism, which he revealed in a book, *Russia and Us*, written in 1932. Not unexpectedly, Quisling was

loathed by Norway's communists.

Hamsun had much sympathy for the policies of Quisling, and although he never joined the party, he contributed to its journal *Fritt Folk* ("Free People"). He was an ardent supporter of National Socialism and viewed it as a means for the regeneration of the true European way of life.[11] He also advocated emigration of all the Jews of Europe, who had brought nothing but misfortune and misery to their hosts, to a homeland of their own.[12]

On April 8, 1940, Winston Churchill, a warmonger and puppet of the international bankers,[13] who was at the time "first sea lord" of the British admiralty, violated Norwegian neutrality by ordering the laying of mines in Norwegian territorial waters and the occupation of Narvik in northern Norway. In order to protect the flow of its essential iron ore imports from Kiruna, northern Sweden, Germany was forced to react. In a few brief battles the British army was routed at Narvik and Trondheim, and Norway would remain under German occupation until the end of World War II on May 8, 1945.

After the Norwegian government, headed by the Jewish president of the Storting (parliament), C.J. Hambro, had fled in a cowardly manner, Quisling was compelled to fill the vacuum left by them. Forces organized by Quisling had been the only ones to have offered any meaningful resistance to the Germans. He was initially appointed prime minister, but his firm resolve to adopt an independent policy resulted in his replacement by Gauleiter Josef Terboven (1898-1945) on April 24, 1940.

Eventually after the Nasjonal Samling Party was granted one third of the seats in a new parliament, Quisling became minister president on Feb. 1, 1942, but he remained frequently at odds with the German occupiers.[14]

Hamsun urged Norwegians to support Quisling, whom he deemed to be the best person to obtain full independence from Germany and a status of neutrality during World War II. In a long article written in the February 1942 edition of the German-language *Berlin-Tokyo-Rome* journal, in which he attacked Franklin Roosevelt for being a puppet of the Jews, Hamsun wrote that: "Europe does not want either the Jews or their gold, neither the Americans nor their country."[15]

Hamsun was an honorary member of the Volunteer Legion Norwegen and wore its uniform on official occasions. His son Arild served with the legion and the Waffen-SS and was decorated with the Iron Cross, second class.[16]

In an act of solidarity with Germany, Hamsun donated his gold Nobel medal[17] to reichsminister of propaganda and public enlightenment Dr. Josef Goebbels. On June 26, 1943 Hamsun met Adolf Hitler at the Berghof in the Obersalzberg. According to Christa Schroeder, Hitler's secretary:

> During a meal, Baldur von Schirach [leader of the Hitler Youth], had mentioned Hamsun's visit to the Journalists Congress in Vienna and urged Hitler to invite the Norwegian to the Berghof. After initial reluctance, Hitler agreed and Knut Hamsun came. During the conversation between Hamsun and Hitler, Dara Christian and I heard a heated exchange—we were in the lounge, which [was] separated from the Great Hall only by a curtain. Holding our breath, we crept closer. Hamsun had had the gall to take Hitler to task over the measures introduced by Gauleiter Terboven in Norway, urging in emotional tones that Terboven be recalled. Maybe he was rather deaf, or possibly because Hitler would not tolerate any contradiction, we heard Hitler shout at him: "Be silent! You know nothing about it!"[18]

Hitler had expected that they would have a polite conversation about art and writing; instead he was confronted with a raft of complaints. The reality of the situation was that Terboven had been forced to introduce harsh measures in order to stamp out the Norwegian resistance movement, which was being supervised, financed and supported on a huge scale by the British Special Operations Executive.[19]

> "You are welcome to your intellectual pastimes and books and art and newspapers; welcome, too, to your bars and your whiskey that makes me ill. Here am I in the forest, quite content." —Knut Hamsun

Notwithstanding this rebuff, Hamsun continued to support Germany and received birthday greetings from Hitler when he turned 85 in 1944. After Hitler killed himself on April 30, 1945, Hamsun wrote the following eulogy in the *Aftenposten* ("Evening Post"), Norway's largest newspaper, of May 7, 1945:

I am not worthy to speak his name out loud. Nor do his life and his deeds warrant any kind of sentimental discussion. He was a warrior, a warrior of mankind, and a prophet of the gospel of justice for all nations. He was a reforming nature of the highest order, and his fate was to arise in a time of unparalleled barbarism which finally felled him. Thus might the average Western European regard Hitler. We, his closest supporters, now bow our heads at his death.

Vidkun Quisling—the man whose very name has become synonymous with "traitor"—chose to ally with Germany rather than the Western Allies.

Shortly after the end of World War II, Hamsun was arrested, and although he was still recovering from a second stroke, was sent to a lunatic asylum for observation.[19] The psychiatrists assessed that he was not insane, but permanently impaired mentally. He was then put on trial in 1947 and fined 425,000 kroner, which was later reduced to 325,000 kroner.[20] His wife was sentenced to three years of hard labor.

In 1949 he wrote his last work, *Paa gjengrodde Stier* ("On Overgrown Paths"), in which he vehemently criticized the psychiatrists and judges who had persecuted him, and thereby disproved the alleged insanity. It became an immediate bestseller.

The outrageous treatment of an old and venerable man brought nothing but shame to Norway. As the Danish novelist Thorkild Hansen (1927-89)—who investigated the trial—wrote in his book *Processen mod Hamsun* ("The Hamsun Trial") in 1978, "If you want to meet idiots, go to Norway."

Knut Hamsun was much admired and in many instances imitated by an array of distinguished authors and philosophers, such as Bertolt Brecht, Andre Gide, Maxim Gorky, Ernest Hemingway, Herman Hesse, Franz Kafka, Arthur Koestler, Thomas Mann, Henry Miller, Alfred Rosenberg and H.G. Wells. He was condemned to spend his final years on his farm in ignominy and poverty and died in his sleep in his 93rd year on Feb. 19, 1952.

In 2009 the 150th anniversary of Hamsun's birth was marked by a partial rehabilitation of his reputation with the construction of a six-storey Hamsun Center and a seven-foot statue in his birthplace, Hamsund, and the issuance of a postage stamp.

Finally, we may contemplate on Norway's evolvement during the 60 years since Hamsun's death. Norway has one of the highest concentrations of foreigners in Europe at 601,000 or 12.2% out of a total population of 4.9 million. This is illustrated by the fact that currently 28% of births in Oslo are non-European and that the most popular first name is Mohamed. Islam now is the second most popular religion (3.9%).[21]

Norway was one of the more prominent critics of white South Africa's policy of "apartheid," or separate development, which had been successfully applied until the murder of Prime Minister Dr. Hendrik Verwoerd on Sept. 6, 1966 at the behest of international conspirators. Today Norway has multi-racial problems of a seemingly intractable nature.

Every year since 1947, at Christmas, the naïve Norwegians donate a large fir tree to England in gratitude for having supported them during World War II. If England had invaded Norway, its occupation would have been little different from Germany's, and if the Norwegians had resisted, their fate would have been like that of the Boers.

Hamsun (and Quisling) were right, the Norwegian government was wrong and Norwegians have much to learn if they wish to save their country. ✦

ENDNOTES:

1 King Haakon VII (1872-1957) once referred to Hamsun as "The Soul of Norway." He reigned from 1905 to 1957.

2. Pronounced "Noot."

3 K. Bolton, Historical Study Series, *Knut Hamsun*, Renaissance Press, Paraparaumu Beach, New Zealand, 4.

4 *Ibid*. In book reviews of *Knut Hamsun: Dreamer and Dissenter* by Inger Sletten Kolloen, Yale University Press, 378 pp. and *The Dark Side of Literary Brilliance* by Monika Zagar, University of Washington Press, 344 pp., the reviewer, Matthew Shaer, quotes Hamsun as follows: "[The Negroes are] a people without a history, without traditions, without a brain," *Los Angeles Times*, Oct. 25, 2009.

5 The pretext for starting the Anglo-Boer War—voting rights for the recently arrived immigrants—was, in the words of Professor John Hobson, "entirely a sham grievance." The primary purpose was to seek control of the largest goldfields in the world for the benefit of the international banking fraternity led by the Rothschilds, whose system of fractional reserve banking enabled the creation of money out of nothing as an interest-bearing debt. My grandmother, who lived in Germiston and was nine years old in 1899, once told me that it was a commonly held view in Transvaal that the Jews had started the Anglo-Boer War. Among the European volunteers there was *Het Skandinawiesche Vrijkorps* (The Scandinavian Corps), which was established on Sept. 23, 1899 and con-

sisted of over 200 volunteers from Denmark, Norway and Sweden. Their first battle took place at Mafeking in October 1899. Claus Nordbruch, *The European Volunteers in the Anglo-Boer War 1899-1902*, Contact Publishers, Pretoria, 1999, 138.

6. See A. Kok, *A Voice in the Dark*, 2010, p. 167.

7 The Nobel prize is currently valued at 10,000,000 Swedish crowns or $1.5 million.

8 The Great Depression was precipitated by the sudden withdrawal of credit by the U.S. Federal Reserve Bank (57% owned by the Rothschilds) and other major Wall Street banks. In the ensuing slump these banks were able to purchase assets for pennies on the dollar. The United States was only able to recover after 1941, once Japan had been deliberately provoked into declaring war on America. Germany, Italy and Japan, on the other hand, had started to create their own money free of interest in the 1930s and enjoyed huge levels of prosperity and full employment.

9 League of Nations, "World Economic Survey: Eighth Year, 1938-39" (Geneva 1939), p. 128.

10 Michael Mclaughlin, "The Epic of Vidkun Quisling," THE BARNES REVIEW, Washington, D.C., Vol. IX, No. 5, September/October 2003, p. 7.

11 Gottfried Feder, *The Program of the NSDAP: The National Socialist German Workers' Party and its General Conceptions*, translated by E.T.S. Dugdale, Fritz Eher Verlag, Munich,1932.

12 The Jewish Autonomous Oblast (province) of Birobidzhan in southeastern Russia created by Josef Stalin as an exclusive home for Jews in 1934, still remains the most practical solution.

13 In 1936 Churchill experienced severe financial difficulties and was bailed out by a banker, Sir Henry Strakosch, who provided him with a non-repayable loan of 18,162 pounds in order to settle his outstanding debts. Churchill would thereafter strictly follow the dictates of the international bankers. He vigorously promoted a war psychosis. In July 1940 after the British and French armies had been defeated, he rejected a most reasonable and generous peace offer from Hitler, which with the benefit of hindsight may be construed as having been an act of racial suicide.

14. According to Franklin Knudsen, who wrote, "I was Quisling's Secretary," Britons Publishing Company, London, 1967, 190 pp., he was one of Norway's greatest patriots.

15. As quoted in K. Bolton, *op. cit.*, 12.

16. Richard Landwehr, "The European Volunteer Movement in World War II," *The Journal of Historical Review*, Torrance, California, Vol. 2, No. 1, spring 1981, 61-2.

17 His Nobel medal contained 192 grams of 23-carat gold, but since 1980 the contents have been 196 grams of 18-carat gold.

18 C. Schroeder, *He Was My Chief*, Frontline Books, London, 2009, 169-70.

19 British organization responsible for training and coordinating the operations of partisan groups in occupied countries during World War II.

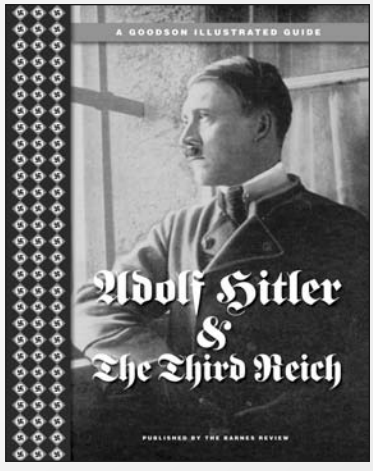
20 K. Bolton, *op. cit.*, 13.

21 According to the Price Calculator of Norges Bank (Central Bank of Norway) 325,000 Norwegian crowns is worth $1,050,000 in today's values.

22 Wikipedia, Demographics of Norway.

STEPHEN GOODSON is the leader of the Abolition of Income Tax and Usury Party in South Africa. He studied economics and law at Stellenbosch University, South Africa and at the University of Ghent, Belgium. For 15 years he managed investment portfolios at various financial institutions. He is currently a director of the South African Reserve Bank. He can be contacted at abolishusury@telkomsa.net. Goodson is the author of *An Illustrated Guide to Adolf Hitler*, published by THE BARNES REVIEW. Formatted at 8.5 x 11 and loaded with period photos, the 40-page softcover book is available from TBR for $15. See page 64 for a handy ordering form or call 1-877-773-9077 to charge. (See below.)

Illustrated Guide to Adolf Hitler And the Third Reich from TBR



This lavishly illustrated 40-page, oversized booklet was written and assembled by South African scholar Stephen Goodson and THE BARNES REVIEW. This strikingly designed B&W pictorial guide with accompanying text (minus the political correctness, of course) gives readers insight into the real Adolf Hitler, without the obligatory establishment propaganda. This book is great for young and old alike, and it's a perfect introduction to the tragic —yet inspiring—life of Hitler as well as the Third Reich. Perfect too for high school and college students. Chapters cover: Hitler's childhood; the trials of his youth; his exemplary service record in World War One; his formation of the National Socialist German Workers Party; the social and cultural achievements of Hitler's Reich; his astounding economic advancements; Hitler's political achievements; Hitler and the World War II-era and more. Softcover, oversized 8.5-by-11-inch format, saddle-stitched, glossy color cover, 40 gorgeous pages, #528. 1-9 copies are ***$15*** each. 6-20 are ***$12*** each. 20 or more are just ***$10*** each. Add S&H: Inside U.S. add $5 on orders up to $50. Add $10 on orders from $50.01 to $100. Add $15 S&H on orders over $100. Call TBR toll free at 1-877-773-9077, use the mail-in form on page 64 or visit www.barnesreview.org.

HISTORY YOU MAY HAVE MISSED

A digest of interesting historical news items gleaned from various sources around the world that most likely did not appear in your local newspaper or on your nightly television news broadcasts.

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NIBELUNG 'RHINEGOLD'?

A vast trove of gold, silver bowls, ceremonial robes, small statues and jewelry from the end of the Western Roman Empire has been found by an amateur German archeologist using a metal detector, reports Reuters. Valued at about $1.4 million, the discovery has fueled speculation that it could be the treasure of the Nibelung made famous by Richard Wagner's operas—the "Rhinegold" buried in the Rhine River by Hagen after he killed Siegfried the dragon-slayer. There is no way to know, but the find fits the approximate historical period and location. The items were buried in haste about A.D. 406-7 near present-day Ruelzheim, Rhineland-Palatinate, during the time of Burgundian displacement of the collapsing Roman hegemony. Authorities suspect the finder may have retained or sold some artifacts, and they have begun an investigation. The Rhine has changed course periodically, so the legendary horde of gold may no longer be under water.

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GOLD *MEIN*

Adolf Hitler's famous exposition of political thought, *Mein Kampf*, is enjoying a resurgence of interest around the world, as the 70th anniversary of the author's death approaches in 2015. New print editions have become available (including a reprint of the Stalag edition by TBR), as have electronic formats. In fact, e-book versions are showing up on bestseller lists. Apparently, people may feel more comfortable reading the famous Austrian's words on their Kindle®, rather than flashing a copy in public. Not everyone is pleased, though, as Michiel van Eyck, a bookseller in the Netherlands, found out. The Jewish Federation Netherlands filed a "hate speech" charge against him for selling copies of *Mein Kampf*. Van Eyck was not intimidated and planned to fight the charge and the law itself in court: "I'm not afraid of anything." His sales got a boost from the publicity, and he has nearly sold out.

SAMURAI A CATHOLIC MARTYR?

The Japanese Catholic bishops have petitioned the Vatican for the beatification of a 16th-century Samurai warrior as a martyr. Takayama Ukon was born in 1552, three years after missionaries introduced Catholicism to Japan. The Takayama family were daimyo, feudal lords next in rank to the shogun, with vast estates and the right to raise armies. When he was 12, Ukon's father converted, and Ukon was baptized as Justo by a Jesuit priest. The family commanded vast respect and was thus an influence in the conversion of tens of thousands of Japanese. But in 1587, persecution by the government began. The Takayamas chose to sacrifice their great wealth and status, rather than apostatize. When the shogun, Tokugawa Ieyasu, banned Christianity in 1614, Ukon/Justo led 300 Catholics into exile in the Philippines, where he died the following Feb. 4, 1615, weakened by years of suffering.

EARTH'S OLDEST STONE

Scientists have dated a tiny zircon found in the Jack Hills of Australia to about 4.4 billion years ago—the oldest confirmed bit of this planet. Findings were published in *Nature Geoscience*. The crystal is translucent and red but glows blue when bombarded with electrons. The ratio of oxygen isotopes in the stone indicates a temperature that would allow liquid water—surprisingly cool for early Earth, which had been thought to be as hot as Hades. Since Earth is presumed to be 4.5 billion years old, this zircon is about as old as anyone is likely to find. Researchers used a remarkable technique called atom-probe tomography, which allows them to image single atoms and determine the isotope ratio.

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WWII FRENCH WAR CRIMES

In September 2013, German President Joachim Gauck visited Oradour-sur-Glane, France, to apologize (yet again) for the burning of the town in World War II, ostensibly by Waffen-SS troops. While 180 Frenchmen were executed in retaliation for the brutal burning-murder of German personnel by French partisans in Oradour, SS men were most likely not responsible for torching the church, town and some of the residents. Many believe the tragedy was caused by the Maquis resistance or an accident. Nevertheless, French troops retaliated in April 1945 against innocent Germans of Freudenstadt in the Black Forest. The French pulverized the city center with artillery, and for three days the soldiers burned homes to the ground, murdered, plundered and also raped some 800 German women between the ages of 16 and 80. A similar, unrelated fate befell the Italians of the Ciociara region in 1944. Thousands of unoffending Italians suffered plunder, murder and the rape of children, women and also men at the hands of French troops. Father Alberto Terrilli, pastor of Esperia, died in consequence of rape injuries. Perhaps French President Francois Hollande should visit those places, apologize and provide reparations.

CELLULAR "FOUNTAIN OF YOUTH"?

Genetic scientists studying both the aging process and cancer have found surprising information in the chromosomes of our bodies' cells. The tails of every chromosome contain telomeres ("end pieces"), which assist cells in healthy reproductive division by preventing harmful mutations like cancer. However, the telomeres are not renewed when the chromosomal copies are made. As we age, the telomeres become shorter. Thus, longer telomeres tend to be a predictor of longer life. Experts hypothesized that the recently discovered enzyme, telomerase, could thus help the elderly recover some of their lost physical youth by protecting healthy cell division. The only problem is that increasing telomerase in the older folks had the converse effect of increasing the incidence of age-related diseases, including cancer. So, yes, you guessed it: Even the fountain of youth causes cancer.

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HITLER A FRIEND OF JEWS?

The famous German singer, Leo Slezak, suffered under Hitler, according to his son, Walter. But Prince Friedrich Christian zu Schaumburg-Lippe responded: "Even [his daughter,] Margarete Slezak, doubtless a great artist, had had a 'hard time of it' during the Hitler regime; she only sang for the gramophone and the soldiers. Anyway, she did nothing to help her friend, the violinist Alma Rose [d. 1944, Auschwitz]. The fact is that Hitler numbered the Slezaks among his personal friends. I met Margarete dozens of times at Hitler's place, and in every instance the two of them had a good and cheerful time together; old Slezak himself was never anything but admired for his great voice, his acting talent and his humanity. Hitler knew that Slezak's mother was one of the daughters of the banker Wertheim, in other words, of Jewish extraction. . . . After the war, I repeatedly visited his daughter, Margarete Slezak, in her beautiful house in Egern on the Tegernsee; she was still a great follower of Hitler's, and made no secret of it."

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SECRET WEAPON OF DIXIE

More information is coming out about the *H.L. Hunley*, the famous Confederate submarine. The *Hunley* was the first submarine in history to sink an enemy warship—the *Housatonic*. Unfortunately for the Lost Cause, the *Hunley* never returned to home port. It had sunk twice already on two training cruises, and you know what they say about going down for the third time. Two crews had been lost, and the ship twice recovered. Now a third crew perished, but the sub was not found until 1995, and raised in 2000. Still, the *Hunley* continues to yield up secrets. Turns out there were only eight crewmen on board, not the nine experts thought. The sub was probably only 20 feet from the blockade ship when the explosion of its mine caused a concussion that knocked out the crewmen at their stations. Unable to escape, they died without regaining consciousness. For years, historians thought the *Hunley* was farther away from the enemy vessel, and that they had run out of air before being able to surface.

THE LAND SHARK

Everybody knows the group of mammals called *carnivora*—cats, dogs, weasels, bears etc. As their name indicates, they are almost exclusively meat eaters, except for a few like pandas. But during the Eocene period, some 45 million years ago, the *carnivora* were not necessarily the top carnivores—they had a sister group, the creodonts, known mostly only to paleontologists. Of this diverse group, the top predator in North America (and elsewhere) was *Hyaenodon horridus*, an ambush/killing machine with an outsized head, long jaws and razor-sharp teeth that could slice off a human arm, if there had been any at the time. With its 1,000 lb./sq. in. bite, it could, and did, crush and eat the skulls and even teeth of its prey. One bite could break the neck of a *chalicothere* or other animal. Hyaenodons ruled North America for 20 million years—quite a success story for this small-brained, 100-lb. animal. Changing climate, evolution of faster and smarter herbivores, and the invasion of Asia's much larger *amphicyonid* ("bear dog"), resulted in the extinction of this meat eater.

FRANCIS DRAKE IN AMERICA

Another amateur armed with a metal detector has turned up what appears to be significant additional proof that Sir Francis Drake did indeed secretly journey as far as present-day British Columbia on the Canadian Pacific coast. (See TBR November/ December 2012 issue for more.—Ed.) It was there that Bruce Campbell, a retired security systems installer, found an extremely rare Edward VI silver shilling coin, minted in London between 1551 and 1553. Court historians claim the Spanish were the first European arrivals in British Columbia, in 1774. Drake, however, sailed to California and Canada two centuries before, in 1579. Drake may have given the coin (and two others previously found) to local Indians as a proof to later explorers of a prior British land claim.

(Continued on page 54)

(Continued from page 53)

NEW HUMAN-LIKE CREATURE?

Scientists are flabbergasted by results of the first attempt to analyze DNA from the famous Paracas skulls in Peru. There are about 300 such human skulls, around 3,000 years old. All have highly elongated skulls which were not cradle-boarded, have only one parietal plate, not two, and "cranial volume . . . up to 25% larger and 60% heavier" than in modern man, according to TheTruthWins.com. The skulls also have red hair, a trait common through history in many ruling families around the world. While preliminary results of a blind test are sketchy, if data are correct, the maternal mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA) is very unlike anything yet known in humans or animals, and far removed from *Homo sapiens*, Neanderthals and Denisovans. Are these some strange humanoid hybrid, or merely an extinct race of men —perhaps the race of "giants" allegedly destroyed in the Great Flood?

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HITLER REHABILITATED?

Is Google feeling nostalgic for the good old days? It was discovered recently that the Jewish-controlled GoogleMaps website had for some time been living in the past. Berlin's *Theodor-Heuss-Platz* was shown clearly along with its former name (1933-1947) of *Adolf-Hitler-Platz*, and searches for the latter also functioned. Before and after that time, the street and location were known as *Reichskanzlersplatz*. The current name, dating from 1963, has since been restored on the website.

HOW COLD WAS IT, GRAMPS?

This past winter was so cold that the waters of the Great Lakes experienced up to 90% coverage with ice—a rare occurrence. For the first time in five years, Lake Superior froze solid enough that it was possible to walk safely a mile out from shore on the ice in order to visit the Apostle Islands, a group of 12 larger islands and 10 smaller ones off the coast of northern Wisconsin. The lake caves located there are in themselves beautiful, but when winter comes the cold weather creates a gorgeous series of awe-inspiring ice formations like those above.

HUNGARIAN RETURNS MEDAL

Randolph L. Braham, a 91-year-old American Jew originally from Hungary and a Holocaust® "scholar," is mad because increasingly nationalist Hungarians have revived interest in Admiral Miklos Horthy. Because the land of the Magyars refuses to admit "complicity" in the mythical extermination attempt against Jews, and even dares to break free of the Jewish money power, Braham has returned Hungary's Order of Merit he received in 2011. He also requested that his name be removed from the library named in his honor at the Holocaust Memorial Center in Budapest. Cutting off his Khazarian nose to spite his Zionist face?

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HOLOCAUST REMEMBRANCE

Someone sent a gift to the Israeli embassy and the synagogue in Rome, Italy, on the sabbath (Saturday), two days before International Holocaust® Remembrance Day™ last January. Boxes containing pigs' heads were delivered to the two locations, as well as to the Jewish Museum of Rome, which was hosting a Holocaust® exhibit. Someone called the synagogue to report a parcel bomb at the site, but bomb disposal personnel discovered only the prank package. In another Rome neighborhood, an unknown person spray-painted, "The Holocaust is a lie," and, "Hanna [*sic*] Frank is a big liar," along with a swastika. Called "intimidation" by the Roman mayor, the jokes may have been in bad taste, but we're confident that the swine were properly koshered.

UNCLE SHMUEL NEEDS YOU

The website image at right, used for fundraising by the "non-profit" Jewish Telegraphic Agency, (JTA) showing Uncle Sam in a yarmulke with a star of David, really needs no commentary. Suffice it to say that if TBR were to publish so stereotypical a picture, both JTA and the Anti-Defamation League would catch us in a squeeze play. As it is, we're just reporting the item. Still, the Jewish news service must be fairly "profitable." The editor-in-chief and CEO, Ami Eden, knocked down a salary of $173,387 plus benefits in 2012, according to the Jewish periodical *Forward*. That's over 8% of JTA's $2,160,880 budget that year. But it's peanuts compared to Marvin Hier's $751,054 at the Simon Wiesenthal Center. Abe Foxman at the ADL had to make do with a lousy $688,280 out of the organization's more than $54 million take.

FOXMAN OUT AT ADL—SOON

Abraham Foxman, longtime national director of the Anti-Defamation League, is calling it quits. Born in 1941, America's high priest of hatemongers claims to be a Holocaust® survivor. Strangely, the current Zionist lexicon defines "survivor" to include even children and grandchildren of concentration camp detainees. By that standard, everyone alive could be called an "abortion survivor" and should get reparations from Jewish-controlled Planned Parenthood. Foxman, who apparently was rescued as a child by European Catholics during WWII and also baptized, showed his gratitude by apostatizing and returning to Judaism. It seems the almighty dollar was more important than Almighty God. Little Abie can look forward to a cushy life after bilking millions from contributors. His retirement begins on July 20, 2015, the 71st anniversary of Klaus von Stauffenberg's assassination attempt on Adolf Hitler.

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FRENCH TAKE TO THE STREETS

More than 20,000 French residents marched in protest through Paris on the day before International Holocaust® Remembrance Day™, in support of free speech and embattled comedian Dieudonné M'bala M'bala. The entertainer invented the popular *quenelle* gesture as a protest against increasing governmental incompetence and tyranny. Zionists, however, absurdly claim it is a "reverse Nazi salute." Even so, many of the protesters exhibited the *quenelle* while chanting, "*Juif, la France n'est pas à tois!*"—"Jew, France is not yours!" "Jews, out of France!" and "Jews, [Revisionist Robert] Faurisson is right!" An increasing number of Europeans, especially of the younger generation, are weary of their Zionist overlords, and the recent protests in January are positive proof. Expatriate Israeli Jew Gilad Atzmon says his countrymen bring these things on themselves: "Sadly, Jewish being and Jewish culture are repulsive, offensive [and] racist." Jews in France are getting the message. They are tops in emigration to Israel.

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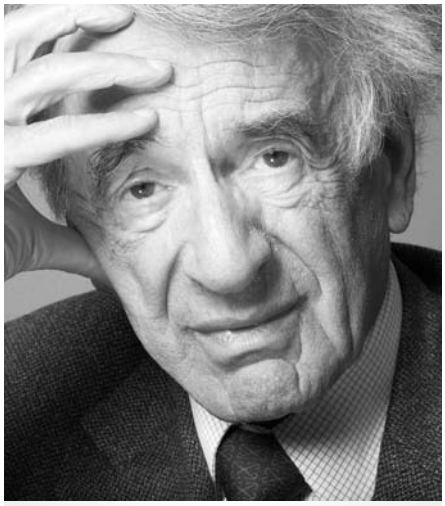
NETANYAHU JR. AND THE SHIKSA

Yair Netanyahu, 23-year-old son of Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu, has a non-Jewish girlfriend from Norway, Sandra Leikanger, 25. In Yiddish, a gentile woman is referred to as a "shiksa," meaning "unpure" or "abomination." To hear the ultra-Orthodox Israelis, one would think the young man had threatened to nuke Tel Aviv. While some warn that children of the liaison will not be Jewish, Yair's maternal uncle, Dr. Hagai Ben-Artzi, claims his nephew is "spitting on the grave of his grandfather and grandmother." Should he marry Leikanger, Ben-Artzi says he "would bury myself. I'd take to the streets and rip the hair out of my head." Benjamin Netanyahu, whose second wife was a non-Jew, made no public comment. Maybe some Aryan blood would help expand the Netanyahu gene pool.

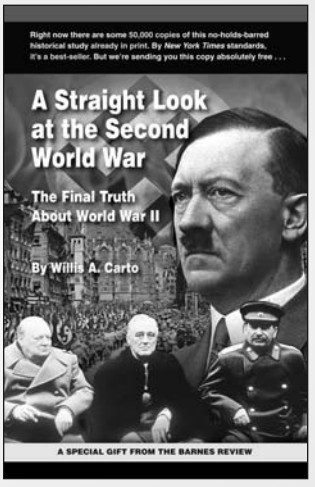


WIESEL THROWS IN THE TOWEL

Holohoax promoter Elie Wiesel, whose name means "weasel" in German, and who claims to have stayed in more concentration camps than Heinrich Himmler on inspection tour, has admitted defeat. Claiming that anti-Semitism has undergone "democratization," Wiesel has realized at last that anti-Jewish sentiment will continue as long as there are Jews. He also defined "anti-Semitism" as being anti-Israel. "It's clear to me that one can't be Jewish without Israel," he told Ynet. We suppose that makes a lot of Jews anti-Semites. Just for the record, though, TBR is not anti-Semitic. We have nothing against the Palestinians.

"A Straight Look at the Second World War" . . . More than 50,000 copies are now in circulation!

This powerful booklet by TBR publisher Willis A. Carto discusses many unsettling truths about World War II that are completely at odds with the mainstream historical establishment's "conclusions" about the worst war in global history. In the end, the booklet determines that World War II was the greatest disaster to befall the white race in its long and glorious history; a disaster from which we are still—even today—recovering. It's a great publication to hand out or mail to people who might be interested in THE BARNES REVIEW. In short, it's a great, inexpensive way to introduce others to TBR. We'll include a TBR brochure with each booklet. To get your copies of *A Straight Look at the Second World War*, use the form on page 64 of this issue and return to TBR, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free, Mon.-Thu., 9-4:30 PT to charge. If you would like to order more than 10, please call 202-547-5586 and leave a message.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Setting the Historical Record Straight on . . .

Adolf Hitler

Hitler's Bravery & Courage

By Cassian D'Ornellas

Though it is understandable that Hitler's detractors have never once mentioned his bravery, Hitler was an extraordinarily courageous man. There is no doubt, whatever, that Hitler was an ardent German nationalist ever since he was a mere schoolboy growing up in Linz in the Germanic part of Austria-Hungary. In the Realschule, his favorite subject was history, which was taught by an exceptional teacher, Dr. Leopold Poetsch, for whom he had a great deal of admiration.[1] Says Hitler:

> When I look back over so many years and try to judge the results of that experience, I find two very significant facts standing out clearly before my mind. First, I became a nationalist. Second, I learned to understand and grasp the meaning of history.[2]

Therefore. when the war broke out in 1914 Hitler was one of the first to enlist in the German army to serve in the Bavarian regiment on the western front with great enthusiasm, imbued with a spirit of German nationalist fervor.[3] In spite of his willing enthusiasm and bravery, serving at the front was a terrorizing and fearsome experience as death stalked him at every turn. Most of the time the fighting was a living hell, which he describes as follows:

> We marched in silence throughout the night, and as the morning Sun came through the mist, an iron greeting suddenly burst above our heads. Shrapnel exploded in our midst and spluttered in the damp ground.
>
> But before the smoke of the explosion disappeared, a wild "hurrah" was shouted from 200 throats, in response to this first greeting of death. Then began the whistling of bullets and the booming of cannons, the shouting and singing of the combatants.
>
> Eyes straining feverishly, we pressed forward, quicker and quicker, until we finally came to close-quarter fighting, there beyond the beet fields and the meadows. Soon the strains of a song reached us from afar. Nearer and nearer, from company to company, it came. And while death began to unleash havoc in our ranks, we passed the song on to those beside us: "*Deutschland*, *Deutschland über alles*, *über alles in der Welt*."
>
> After four days in the trenches, we came back. . . . Boys of 17 looked now like grown men. The rank and file of the List regiment had not been properly trained in the art of warfare, but they knew how to die like old soldiers. That was the beginning. And thus we carried on from year to year. A feeling of horror replaced the romantic fighting spirit. Enthusiasm cooled down gradually, and exuberant spirits were quelled by the fear of the ever-present death.
>
> A time came when there arose within each one of

Above, Adolf Hitler during World War I with his infantry regiment, the 16th Bavarian Reserve Regiment, which served in Belgium and France. Hitler can be seen sitting in the first row on the far left. He was wounded twice and received the Iron Cross First Class. Hitler achieved the rank of corporal during World War I, and was left temporarily blinded from a gas attack at about the time Germany surrendered in 1918, one of the reasons he was so adamantly against using poison gas against enemy troops during World War II. Mainstream historians, bent on distorting Hitler's true war record, prefer to characterize Hitler's service in the German military as uneventful and Hitler as some kind of a coward. The truth, however, is just the opposite. He was a dedicated soldier who showed courage on many occasions and was acknowledged for his exemplary service. For more, TBR recommends the film *Hitler: The Unknown Soldier: 1914-1918* (80 minutes, #416DVD or #416VHS) $30 from TBR BOOK CLUB, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003. See page 64 of this issue for a handy order form.

us a conflict between the urge to self-preservation and the call of duty. And I had to go through that conflict too. As death sought its prey everywhere and unrelentingly, a nameless something rebelled within the weak body and tried to introduce itself under the name of common sense; but in reality it was fear, which had taken on this cloak in order to impose itself on the individual. But the more the voice that advised prudence increased its efforts and the more clear and persuasive became its appeal, resistance became all the stronger; until finally the internal strife was over, and the call of duty was triumphant.

Already in the winter of 1915-16 I had come through that inner struggle. The will had asserted its incontestable mastery. Whereas in the early days I went into the fight with a cheer and a laugh, I was now habitually calm and resolute. And that frame of mind endured. Fate might now put me through the final test without my nerves or reason giving way. The young volunteer had now become an old soldier. The same transformation took place throughout the whole army. Constant fighting had aged and toughened it, and hardened it, so that it stood firm and dauntless against every assault . . . and as long as Germans live they will be proud to remember that these men were the sons of their forefathers."[4]

In these words, we can clearly see the poetic artistry of a cultured mind. On Dec. 2, 1914, the 25-year-old volunteer was awarded the Iron Cross, 2nd

class. In recognition of his bravery in the attack on the Bayernwald and in 10 other engagements near Wytschaete, he was ordered to take on the duty as a dispatch-carrier, which demanded great courage and reliability, for reports had often to be carried across open ground under heavy fire. This quickly made his name known throughout the regiment beyond the narrow circle of his comrades. On Oct. 7, 1916, he was wounded by a shell splinter. In March 1917, he returned to his regiment. He received several other distinctions, including a Regiments Diplom for special bravery in the fights near Fontaines and finally the Iron Cross, Class 1.

On October 14, 1918 he was severely injured along with many comrades in his regiment by mustard gas, which the British were then using, and he was temporarily blinded. While he was in the hospital a revolution broke out,[5] the Communist revolution in Bavaria, instigated and led by Karl Liebknecht, Rosa Luxemburg and Kurt Eisner, all Jewish.[6] ✦

ENDNOTES:

1. *Mein Kampf*, 19.
2. *Ibid.*, 17.
3. *Ibid.*, 110.
4. *Ibid.*, 111.
5. *Ibid.*, 4.
6. Lesse, A.S., *Bolshevism Is Jewish*, Watchmen Bible Study Group, e-book.

Cassian D'Ornellas is a retired biology teacher who has always had an interest in the causes and effects of the two great world wars. This led him to do a study on the life of Adolf Hitler. TBR is serializing these writings as a factual biography of Hitler in this and subsequent issues of The Barnes Review.

A FACTUAL BIOGRAPHY OF ADOLF HITLER: CHAPTER FOUR

Hitler's Artistic Roots

By Cassian D'Ornellas

Left, an Adolf Hitler 1907 self-portrait.

Hitler was introduced to the theater and the opera as a young boy of just 12 years old. How many adults have ever been to a play as artistic as *William Tell* or have visited the opera? If we are honest we would dare say very few, indeed, when compared to the entire population. Yet Hitler did so as a mere boy, because of which he was able to develop his appreciation for art as an adult later on. Hitler was clearly artistically inclined. This can be seen in his love for artistic painting, in his study of architecture and in his love for the theater and opera. This he expresses as follows:

> A precocious revolutionary in politics, I was no less a precocious revolutionary in art. At that time the provincial capital of Upper Austria had a theater that, relatively speaking, was not bad. Almost everything was played there. When I was 12, I saw *William Tell* performed. That was my first experience in the theater. Some months later I attended a performance of *Lohengrin*, the first opera I had ever heard. Again and again I was drawn to hear operas; and today I consider it a great piece of luck that these modest productions in the little provincial city prepared the way and made it possible for us to appreciate the better productions later on. But all this helped to intensify my profound aversion for the career that my father had chosen for me.[1]

That Hitler was a self-educated man there can be no doubt, and this can clearly be seen in his writing and the complex topics with which he has dealt. And when this is combined with his appreciation and knowledge of art, which is well above average, to imply that he is an ignoramus, a semi-literate and an uncultured buffoon, as most biographers have done, is blatantly absurd. ✦

ENDNOTE:

1 *Mein Kampf*, 20.

Allies: No Gas Chambers in 1948

By Ronald L. Ray

Our friends at *Historische Tatsachen*, the Revisionist history magazine founded by Udo Walendy, released a bombshell in their issue No. 119. There they reproduce a copy of an official communication of the Military Police Service in Vienna, Austria, which was issued on Oct. 1, 1948. The document provides an astonishing admission regarding the mythical "gas chambers" in Nazi concentration/work camps, along with appropriate directives. But just try to find this information in works by "court historians." Our readers have learned, however, to count on THE BARNES REVIEW for courageous reporting of the truth. We reprint the document here for the record. The important first paragraph reads as follows.

> The Allied Investigation Commissions have to this point established that no human beings were killed with poison gas in the following concentration camps: Bergen-Belsen, Buchenwald, Dachau, Flossenbuerg, Gross-Rosen, Mauthausen and neighboring camp, Natzweiler, Neuengamme, Niederhagen (Wewelsburg), Ravensbrueck, Sachsenhausen, Stutthof, Theresienstadt.
>
> In these cases, it was possible to prove that confessions were extorted through torture and witness statements were false.
>
> This is to be taken into consideration in the cross-examinations, investigations and interrogations.
>
> Former concentration camp internees who make declarations during interrogations about the murder of human beings with poison gas in these concentration camps, especially of Jews, are to be made aware of this result of the investigation. If they should further insist on their statements, a citation for a false witness statement is to be issued.

Nevertheless, pointing out the above in today's occupied Germany will get a person hauled into court for "holocaust denial," "inciting racial hatred" and "inciting the people." The unfortunate Germans are forbidden to use documented facts that contradict the Holocaustian creed, therefore the above official document is considered inadmissible in a German court today. ✦

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MEIN KAMPF: THE STALAG EDITION

The only complete English translation officially authorized by Adolf Hitler . . .

This is the only complete, unabridged and officially authorized English translation of *Mein Kampf* ever issued by the Nazi Party, and is not to be confused with any other version. Translated by a now-unknown English-speaking Nazi Party member, it was printed in limited numbers during the years 1937 to 1944. Most copies were distributed to the camp libraries of English-speaking prisoner of war camps, and became known as the "Stalag" edition. Only a handful of copies survived the war, and the text contained in this edition has been taken directly, without amendment, from one of these extremely rare editions. This official translation is not to be confused with the "James Murphy" or "Ralph Mannheim" translations, both of which were edited and abridged and are unauthorized. The Murphy and Mannheim editions both left out major sections of text, and contained long, clunky, badly translated and almost unintelligible sentences.

ADOLF HITLER
MEIN KAMPF
THE STALAG EDITION:
THE ONLY COMPLETE AND OFFICIALLY AUTHORISED ENGLISH TRANSLATION EVER ISSUED

In sharp contrast, the only authorized "Stalag" edition is extremely easy to read, as anyone familiar with the other versions will immediately notice. Most importantly, this only authorized edition contains the full text of the original German—and none of the deliberately inserted racial pejoratives that Hitler never used in the original.

Mein Kampf: The Stalag Edition (softcover, 584 pages, 6 x 9, #675, $35 minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H in the U.S.) is available from TBR, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003. Call TBR toll free at 1-877-773-9077 to charge. YOU can also purchase at www.barnesreview.org. (Outside the U.S. please email sales@barnesreview.org for S&H.)

The First German Economic Miracle

THE BARNES REVIEW RECEIVES frequent inquiries from readers for information about the German economic recovery under Adolf Hitler in the mid-1930s. Before Hitler took over, inflation was so bad that a head of cabbage might fetch 1 million marks or more and firewood was worth more than German paper money, so Germans burned marks to heat their homes, the currency being next to worthless under the leadership of the Weimar government. In response, we provide the following short overview, courtesy of information provided by our friends at the *National Journal* website.

By Peter Strahl

First, one must understand the utter and unimaginable economic implosion of Germany, ending in a nearly complete societal collapse, which resulted from the diabolical terms of the Treaty of Versailles. According to Gen. Leon Degrelle, in his monumental book, *Hitler: Democrat*, the situation of the Weimar Republic in January 1933, when Hitler came to power, was as follows.

• Of 60 million Germans, 6 million were unemployed. Family responsibilities brought the number of persons affected to 20 million, one-third of the population.

• Those 20 million had to survive on, at most, about 10¢ per person per day (in 1932 dollars).

• Wages and salaries of those still blessed with a job had dropped 25%.

• 60% of university graduates were without jobs.

• 90% of construction workers were unemployed.

• Manufacturing was in poor shape and lacked an export market, due to levies on goods seized by the Allies.

• Farmers were nearly ruined, resulting in countless mortgages, the interest on which alone totaled 20% of farm production.

• 225,000 Germans had committed suicide in the past few years.

• 90% of Germans were destitute.

In the face of this hopeless devastation, what could be accomplished?

• From 1933 to 1936 (under Finance Minister Hjalmar Schacht), Germany was a market economy distinctly different from other market economies.

• Currency controls were established in 1931.

• A wage freeze was instituted in 1932.

• Beginning in 1933, labor unions were prohibited.

• A planned economy was instituted in 1936 and was fully implemented in 1939, but with significant differences from communist planned economies. For instance, private property rights were respected and profit was permitted, though ultimately directed to the service of the economy.

WHAT DID HITLER'S GERMANY ACCOMPLISH?

• Unemployment dropped from 6 million to 1.6 million in 1936 and then to only 100,000 in 1939.

• Employment grew by more than 50%.

• The real growth rate of the gross national product was nearly 10% per year.

• The national deficit was minimal. Even in 1938, amid military build-up, measured against Gross National Product, it was less than in 1991.

• From 1933 to 1939, real growth in individual incomes was 8.2% per year.

• In 1944, despite Allied carpet-bombing and a lack of raw materials, production was higher than in 1939.

• Money creation was controlled by the Reich government, not international bankers, therefore currency was issued debt-free.

• Reasonable interest rates were established for loans.

• The German people enjoyed an incomparably high standard of living.

The secret of Germany's economic miracle is the real secret the powers that be want hidden about Adolf Hitler. It is a lesson for all of us today about how easily even the most destitute nation can turn itself around once it regains

control over its financial and banking systems, restricts the power of alien influence over culture, academia and the media and also takes control of its own natural resources for the betterment of the people, not for the aggrandizement of the plutocrats and kleptocrats that prey upon nations for their own profit and not for the benefit of the common man.

In 1991, *WirtschaftsWoche* commented: "Can we refuse to use successful methods, only because Adolf Hitler employed them?" In the face of growing similarities between the United States and Weimar Germany, can we here in America? (See ad at right for more on this subject.)

SOURCES:

Degrelle, Gen. Leon, *Hitler: Democrat*, THE BARNES REVIEW, Washington, D.C., 2012, pp. 94*f*.

Hoehne, H., *Gebt mir vier Jahre Zeit* [*Give Me Four Years' Time*], Ullstein, Berlin-Frankfurt, 1996, p. 15.

http://globalfire.tv/nj/13de/juden/16nja_von_der_wahrheit_bedroht.htm.

Picker, Henry, *Hitler's Tischgespraeche* [*Hitler's Table Talks*], Ullstein, Frankfurt, 1989, p. 21.

WirtschaftsWoche, *Nr.* 29/1991, p. 110.

PETER STRAHL is a freelance German language translator for AMERICAN FREE PRESS newspaper in Washington, D.C. and THE BARNES REVIEW. He is proud of his European ancestry and grateful to God for the gift of Western Christian civilization. To employ his services, contact him through TBR.

America: The New Weimar

Jewish Domination of Weimar Germany was the National Socialist government's first English-language publication that explained the rationale behind legislative moves to restrict alien influence in Germany after 1933. Using official pre-Nazi-era demographics, this work lists the ownership of mass media in Weimar Germany, the many financial scandals, communist and other political subversion, degenerate theater and the communist indoctrination in educational institutions and the media. This new edition contains the entire original text and illustrations and benefits from a series of appendices by Francis Dupont which reveal: the measures taken by the Nazi state; details of the Haavara Transfer Agreement; the world Jewish declaration of war against Germany; and a series of parallels between Weimar Germany and the present-day U.S. An updated version of the WWII-era book by Eckhart Verlag and Francis Dupont. *Jewish Domination of Weimar Germany* (softcover, 96 pages, #670, ***$14*** minus 10% for TBR subscribers) is available from TBR, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003. Add $5 S&H inside U.S. Outside U.S. email sales@barnesreview.org. Call toll free 1-877-773-9077 to charge or visit www.barnesreview.org.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

NEED A STRAIGHT LOOK AT 9-11

This letter is for Willis Carto, author of *A Straight Look at the Second World War*. I read your booklet and agree with it. But there is nothing new in there. I have read all this before. George Lincoln Rockwell talked about it 50 years ago and still no progress.

In my view the only people who will read it are the ones who already know the material. Why is that? It is because kids, students and most people today have been raised by the television. TV is their source of information. Most of them believe the [mainstream] news is uncensored, believable and independent.

You are not going to win by the same old approach. You have to find something new. If you cannot start a TV station, then I suggest producing more DVDs.

One group that does this is Architects and Engineers for 9/11 Truth. They are staffed by highly credible and professional people and appear to me to be only after the truth.

They cannot, however, get on our Zionist-controlled media to expose the false flag of 9-11.

I encourage everyone to support these professional architects, engineers and scientists. Please invite these researchers to speak whenever and wherever you can.

Jim Hoy
Michigan

(We agree with you about 9-11. By the way, American Free Press newspaper has published hundreds of articles and dozens of books discussing the events of Sept. 11, 2001. For a full listing of books and reports AFP has to offer on 9-11, please write them at 645 Pennsylvania Avenue SE, #100, Washington, D.C. 20003. —Ed.)

THE MARK OF THE BEAST

They're really rolling out the Real ID program here in Ohio this year and the police/spy state is in full swing. For all the work we've done to stop it, we've hardly slowed down the New World Order train. I believe it is the Biblically predicted "Mark of the Beast" system that is being set up. Most people will be so poor, courtesy of the banksters, they'll beg to be taken care of in the FEMA camps. Pray for a miracle. We need one—or our freedoms are gone forever.

Robert Huffman
Ohio

THE ONLY ALTERNATIVES

For years I have been a supporter of The Barnes Review and American Free Press newspaper. There's no one else out there now who gives us true alternative media away from the mainstream except for [TBR] and AFP.

I myself am considered a "hate" criminal by the Southern Poverty Law Center [for throwing stones at a synagogue]. Just look me up on the SPLC and Anti-Defamation League websites.

By the way, Edgar Steele sends you his respects. He's a good man and I'm making sure he is all right.

Jake Laskey
Adelanto

(Any TBR subscribers who are not subscribing to American Free Press should do so; you're missing out on one really good newspaper. Call toll free 1-888-699-6397 toll free to charge or write AFP, 645 Pennsylvania Avenue SE, #100, Washington, D.C. 20003. Right now AFP will take $10 off the one-year subscription price of $59 for a full year [52 issues] if you mention you saw the offer in the May/June 2014 TBR. —Ed.)

A SIDE OF BACON . . .

Thanks for your essay in the September/October 2013 issue of TBR on *Don Quixote* and Francis Bacon. Would that Mr. Tiffany had written much more. Your guess that "Bacon might have had plans to write a work" in Spanish is, however, unfounded. Bacon only wrote in English and Latin.

You add, as a possibility, that "the original English version was held back . . . until after the Spanish version appeared." This is true: James I had only recently made peace with England's former archenemy, Spain, in 1603.

And as the preface largely intimates, the solution to Bacon's dilemma how to get *Don Quixote* published came from a "friend" who found a way to have his newly born romance about a "crazy" Spaniard put into print. The "friend" was undoubtedly Spain's ambassador.

I hope you will write more about all this, not forgetting that the sequel—"part two"—of *Don Quixote* in one version carried the signature of "Cervantes" on the front page, yet in another "Avellaneda."

Avellaneda, as far as I know, was not even a writer. In the Ellis-Heath-Spedding edition of Bacon's *Works*, vol. XIV, he is only mentioned as a squadron leader of the famous "Invincible Armada."

Any further information about Bacon would be welcome to me, for I have not had time to delve into this aspect of the *Don Quixote* romances. My main pre-occupation has been to look into the many other pseudonyms or impersonations Bacon made use of—"Shake-spear" being one of the more obvious ones.

Anders Ekman
Sweden

AN EXPLOSIVE FALSE FLAG

As a lifelong Catholic, I was very pleased to read John Tiffany's lead article in the [March/April 2014] edition of The Barnes Review. We Catholics have long suspected that the "Gunpowder Plot" was a "false flag," as you call it, designed to get the Protestants riled up against Catholics in England. You brought many of our concerns to the forefront and showed, to my satisfaction, at least, that the infamous plot of 1605 was a government set-up from start to finish. People should read that article as it demonstrates so succinctly that "false flag" terrorist events have been carried out by governments for their own advantage many centuries before even 9-11.

Gloria Wallace
Virginia

(John's article was just the tip of the iceberg. For the whole story, TBR recommends the book *The Gunpowder Plot: 17th-Century False Flag*

[softcover, 203 pages #676, $22 plus $5 S&H inside the U.S.]. Published back in 1897, the book goes into much more detail about the Gunpowder Plot and whether or not the scheme was masterminded by the Jacobean government. It also includes some very telling appendices, including the "confession" of Guy Fawkes. Call toll free 1-877-773-9077 to charge or order from TBR Book Club, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003. TBR subscribers may take 10% off the list price.—Ed.)

FOUNTAIN OF FAIRYTALES

As to the new book by John Tiffany entitled *Fountain of Fairytales: A Scholarly Romp Through the Old Testament*, I would like to point out that male circumcision was practiced by the Egyptians and that is from whom the Hebrews picked up the practice. It is silly to think that male circumcision was a sign of the Old Covenant.

Larry Burdoin
Nevada

(Thanks for your comments and for reading the book. *Fountain of Fairytales* [softcover, 169 pages #656, indexed] is available from TBR for $20 plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. from TBR Book Club, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003. TBR subscribers may take 10% off the list price.—Ed.)

NOT ALL JEWS ARE ZIONISTS

I would like to point out that [economist] Ludwig von Mises and [historian] Murray Rothbard are both the kind of Jews that Zionism was originally created to fight against. The main purpose of Zionism was to isolate all Jews from the rest of the world to form a cadre to conquer the globe. In the eyes of Zionists, Mises and Rothbard were enemies because they assimilated into and defended Western civilization.

Interestingly, communism and Zionism were created at about the same time and for the same purpose. Zionism's power arose from its ability to persuade British and American politicians that it represented all Jews. Jews were a powerful voting bloc and by getting them to support perpetual war, multiculturalism and open borders the Zionists have come a long way toward destroying America.

Europe was basically destroyed by the two world wars, and today America is used to destroy one after another of Israel's neighbors.

Ed Zeman
Texas

LAWRENCE OF ARABIA

Kudos to Philip Rife for his short piece in the March/April 2014 TBR issue on the (most likely) murder of Lawrence of Arabia. It proves yet again that the powers that be will stop at nothing to keep their wars going and care not how popular you are if you come out on the side of peace—in their minds the wrong side. Had Lawrence allied himself with the pro-peace factions of the English electorate, who knows what might have happened? Lawrence might actually have convinced his adoring fans that war with Germany was not the right course. How many pro-peace men have been knocked off over the decades? God only knows.

Fred Miller
Tennessee

DARK AGE HOLOCAUST

I just finished reading the March/April [2014] issue of TBR and I found it be most excellent. In particular I thought the piece by William White entitled "Dark Age Holocaust" was a classic. Whenever mainstream scholars come across history that their benefactors won't like very much, they just sweep an entire era under the rug. The involvement of Jews in helping the Moors conquer and brutalize the people of Europe is just one case in point. The other, of course, is the truth about the "holohoax." There is a reason civilized Western nations kicked the Jews out so many times from their countries. Not only did they refuse to assimilate into "polite" Christian society, they actively worked to tear it down at the same time. Thanks for bringing us this info.

Reddick Dewitt
Indiana

A LITTLE BEHIND THE CURVE

I wanted to bring to the attention of your readers a new show on the History Channel that I think they might be interested in. It is called *America Unearthed* and it is hosted by globe-trotting petrographer Scott Wolter. The thing is, most of what they cover on the program came right out of TBR's "playbook," so to speak. Some of the subjects Wolter has covered include Mystery Hill in New Hampshire, the copper miners of the Michigan peninsula, the Newport Tower, the Kensington rune stone, Templars in America, Vikings in North America and much more. Although I recommend the show, I think it is worth noting that TBR has covered all of these subjects, sometimes as long as 20 years ago!

That being said, it is nice to see this material being covered again—albeit a bit late—by the mainstream and also to see that the show is so popular. It makes me think that maybe there are some people out there who want to know the truth!

Betty-Jean Whitehurst
Arkansas

(We are aware of the program and support the efforts of Scott Wolter to bring the truth out about so many fascinating enigmas of ancient American history to the public. TBR Book Club carries many books on these subjects. Two of the more popular recent ones are *Exposed, Uncovered & Declassified: Lost Civilizations & Secrets of the Past* [softcover, 224 pages, #662, $16 plus $5 S&H in the U.S.] and *The Lost Colonies of Ancient America: The Pre-Columbian Visitors Who Discovered America* [softcover, 320 pages, #663, $18 plus $5 S&H in U.S.]. You can order them from TBR, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003 or call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge. TBR subscribers may take 10% off the list price.—Ed.)

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I have been a subscriber since the very first issue of The Barnes Review [1994—Ed.] and I want to say that without TBR I don't think we'd stand much of a chance of getting some honest history from any others. Issue after issue you do it—and you deserve our immense praise. Please keep it going as long as you can, and know you have some real friends out here.

Carroll Davis
Maryland

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